BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, ...PROPRIETORS

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...EDITOR
ROBERT P. TUTEN, ...PUBLISHER

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WALLACE, THE NEXT SENATOR.

A private telegram, last evening, stated that a vote was taken yesterday afternoon in both branches of the State Legislature, for United States Senator, which gave Wallace 107 votes in the House and 18 in the Senate. His election to-day is beyond a doubt as 123 votes will elect.

THEY NEVER TELL THE TRUTH!

The *Watchman*, with other Democratic papers of the north and south, are raising a great howl over the, what they term, unjust Federal interference with the rights of a sovereign State. The motive which actuates them in this tirade of abuse against the President, Gen. Sheridan and the Republican party, is of the meanest and most despicable character. They do not wish to instruct their readers in the truth, but for a short-sighted party purpose, they *lie* in the most unpardonable manner, thereby creating northern sympathy for thieves, robbers, and murderers in the south, whlie the blood of the innocent victim of southern intolerance cries to heaven for vengeance. None but a narrow and bigoted partisan will ascribe everything that goes wrong to Grant, or Congress, or the Radicals. Those on the one hand who complain of misrule and rascality, and those on the other who complain of violence and intolerance, have their quarrel not so much with a political party or a political system as with human nature. They will never succeed, and if these men were honest they would say so in remedying existing evils by a change of political policy. A cure can only be effected by lifting one race out of barbarism, and strengthening another which has been wrenched out of shape by the institution of slavery; and that cannot be done in a day, or a year, or a decade; and perhaps, we might add, never will be done except the people strengthen the hands of the government in its endeavor to secure the equal rights of both black and white citizens; and we think, under the circumstances, we are not stating it too strongly when we say, the elevation of the people of that section, both white and black, from a state of semi-barbarism into the bright light of the civilization of this nineteenth century.

But we are glad to record the fact that all Democratic papers are not actuated by so mean a motive. The Chicago *Times*, Democratic, speaking upon this subject, says: "A disposition is manifested in certain quarters to hold the administration, or Congress, or the party in power, responsible for things that occur or exist quite independently of parties, Congresses, and Presidents. For instance, if a gang of desperadoes in Louisiana, Mississippi, or Tennessee, arm themselves with rifles, shot-guns, and pistols, and go gunning for niggers, these biassed partisan critics instantly charge all the blame upon the wicked 'radicals' who enfranchised the 'nigger,' and the detestable carpet-bagger who induces the nigger to vote for him. If chivalric Southerners organize armies, drill in secret, provide themselves with all the engines of war, and, when all is ready, deliver battle and force county, municipal and State officers to abdicate, and if the President, in response to a requisition duly made, sends troops to disperse the insurgents, these irrational critics hasten to denounce the President as a despot, and the troops as a blood-thirsty gang, delighting in nothing so much as 'intimidating' Southern white men. Of course these white men are in no wise responsible for their acts, and would not be if they were to massacre every negro and every white man who declines to vote the White League ticket. They are long suffering innocents, driven to desperation by a series of intolerable wrongs, and entitled to the sympathy of everybody who doesn't happen to be exactly of the Southern persuasion.

WHAT THE FARMERS THINK.

A more intelligent body of working people than that composed by the farmers who have been in attendance at the State Grange meeting in this city during the past week, it would be difficult to get together. They represent a large amount of honest common sense; theirs is a practical experience, which always goes further than any mere theory. Under the circumstances their opinions on the important questions of the day will be received with some interest, and deserve to receive proper consideration.

On the subject of the finances the State Grange has spoken empathically at its meeting in this city. At one of the sessions the Hon. James W. Quiggle of McElhatan Grange, No. 104, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, Without intending in the least to interfere in the partisan politics of the country, but in view of the depressed and paralyzed condition of all kinds of business, including that of agriculture, and the unstable and unsettled state of the finances, it behooves us that we should give this subject our highest consideration. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this State Grange,

First, That all banking should be made uniform and free.

Second, That no other notes to be used as a currency, should be issued, but such as directly emanate from the government of the United States.

Third, That the faith of the whole nation and its credit should be pledged for the security and redemption of said notes, in the form that shall be fully adequate for such purpose.

Fourth, That the security of gold to redeem circulation is only the honesty of the custodian. The security of the greenback or national currency, is the entire property of our country.

Sixth, That the present national system is a monopoly, costing the people many millions of dollars annually, and should be entirely abolished.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing, under the seal of the State Grange, be sent to the president of the senate of the United States, and to the speaker of the house of representatives at Washington, to be laid before their respective houses; and also to the presiding officers of the senate and house of representatives of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg.

In these resolutions are embodied the sentiments of the farmers of Pennsylvania, and there is no reason to doubt but they are also fairly expressive of the feelings of farmers all over the country. The agricultural community has suffered very keenly from the effects of the hard times, and fears the results of the wild clamor of the contractionists. It cannot endure the grinding process through which the country would now have to pass to reach resumption any more than any other class of our industrial population, and it is too numerous for its demands to remain unheeded.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

THE GRANGERS.—The *Gazette & Bulletin*, of Williamsport, has this to say about the grangers lately assembled in that city:

The grange organization is not strictly a new thing, but it has only within a few years assumed such magnitude in this country as to attract general attention. In the west it has grown with marvellous rapidity, while there is probably not a state in the union in which it has not to some degrees obtained. There are nearly a million names on the rolls of the order. Among the eastern States Pennsylvania probably leads in the number and efficiency of its organizations, although here they have not assumed that magnitude which has rendered the western granges so powerful, not only in resisting the encroachments of monopolies, but as an element in reforming some of the political abuses. Where they have not absolutely secured a control, they have been such a standing menace to irresponsible and evil-doing politicians that in many respects the grange organizations have well earned the title of conservators of the public good.

But aside from all considerations of this nature these orders are productive of many benefits. They have brought the farmers together in social and business intercourse, created a union of interests, which tends largely to strengthen that honest and honorable class of workers, who seem last of all our industrial classes to have sought protection through organization, and improvement through common intercourse with each other. The life of the farmer is not all behind the plow and in the harvest field—at least it should not be. There are some leisure hours, which he does well to make hours of pleasure combined with use. His wife and daughters are admitted to the granges, and these he can take with him to the meetings. Society, the want of which is generally so keenly felt in the country, is largely supplied in this way: the meetings are rendered pleasant, and all are better for a few hours of social commingling. Much, if not all of the dreariness of farm life is dissipated through the medium of the well organized grange. Such should be encouraged for their encouragement of honest industry.

There are nearly a thousand members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in the city now, who have come from various parts of the State, and we doubt if a more intelligent, honest or energetic body of men could be assembled. God speed their good works.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

History of the Trouble—Conservative Position of the Administration—A Moderate and Able Document.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to make the following answer to the Senate resolution of the 8th inst., asking for information as to any interference by any military officer of any part of the army of the United States with the organization or proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either branch thereof; and also inquiring in regard to the existence of armed organizations in that State, hostile to the government thereof, and intent on overthrowing such government by force.

To say that lawless men, turbulence and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs or that State since its organization under the reconstruction acts, is only to repeat what has become well known as part of its unhappy history, but it may be proper here to refer to the election of 1868, by which the Republican vote of the State, through fraud and violence, was reduced to a few thousands, and the bloody riots of 1866 and 1868, to show that the disorders there are not due to any recent causes, or to any late action of the Federal authorities.

Preparatory to the election of 1872, a shameful and undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans, without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns, after many colored citizens had been denied registration and others deterred by fear from casting their ballots. When the time came for a final canvass of the votes, in view of the foregoing facts, William P. Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor brought suit upon the equity side of the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana, against Warmoth and others, who had obtained possession of the returns of the election, representing that several thousand voters of the State had been deprived of the elective franchise on account of their color, and praying that steps might be taken to have their votes counted, and for general relief. To enable the Court to inquire as to the truth of these allegations, a temporary restraining order was issued against the defendant, which was at once wholly disregarded and treated with contempt by those to whom it was directed.

These proceedings have been widely denounced as an unwarrantable interference by the Federal judiciary with the election of State officers, but it is to be remembered that by the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the political equality of colored citizens is secured, and under the second section of that amendment, providing that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation, an act was passed on 31st of May, 1870, and amended in 1871, the object of which was to prevent the denial or abridgment of suffrage, to the citizen on account of race color, or previous condition of servitude, and it has been held by all the Federal judges, before whom the question has arisen, including Justice Strong of the Supreme Court, that the protection afforded by this amendment and these acts extend to State as well as to other elections.

That it is the duty of the Federal Courts to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, is too clear for controversy. Section fifteen of said act, after numerous provisions therein to prevent an evasion of the fifteenth amendment, provides that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the provisions of said act and in amendment thereof. Congress seems to have contemplated equitable, as well as legal proceedings, to prevent the denial of suffrage to colored citizens, and it may be safely asserted that if Kellogg's bill, in the above named case does not present a case for the equitable interposition of the Court, that no such case can arise under the act. That the courts of the United States have the right to interfere in various ways with State elections, so as to maintain political equality and rights therein, irrespective of race or color, is comparatively a new and to some seems to be a startling idea, but it results as clearly from the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment, as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution. The jurisdiction of the court in the case of Kellogg versus Warmoth and others, is clear. To my mind, it seems that some of the orders made by the Judge in that and the kindred case of Antoine, were illegal; but while they are so held and considered, it is not to be forgotten that the mandate of the Court had been contemptuously defied and they were made while wild scenes of anarchy were sweeping away all restraint of law and order.

Doubtless the Judge of this Court made grave mistakes, but the law allows the Chancellor great latitude, not only in punishing those who condemn his orders and injunctions, but in preventing the consummation of the wrong which he has judicially forbidden. Whatever may be said or thought of these matters, it was only made known to me that the process of the United States Court was resisted, and as said acts specially provide for the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arisen thereunder, I considered it my duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court.

Resulting from these proceedings, through various controversies and complications, a State administration was organized, with William P. Kellogg as Governor, which, in the discharge of my duty, under section four, article four of the Constitution. I have recognized as the government of the State. It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was or not is not altogether certain, nor any more certain that his competitor, McEnery, was chosen. The election was a gigantic fraud, and there are no reliable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and in my opinion has more right to it than his competitor. On the 20th of February, 1873, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report in which the Chairman says that they are satisfied by the testimony, that the manipulation of the election machinery by Warmoth and others was equivalent to 20,000 votes, and he adds that to recognize the McEnery government, would be recognizing a government based upon fraud, in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Assuming the correctness of the statement in this report, and they seem to have been generally accepted by the country, the great crime in Louisiana, about which so much has been done and said, is that one is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of 20,000 votes, against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly based on fraud, and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State.

Misinformed and misjudging as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnery proceeded to displace, by force, in some parts of the State, the appointees of Governor Kellogg, and on the 13th of April, in an effort of that kind, a butchery of citizens was committed at Colfax, which, in bloodthirstiness and barbarity, is hardly surpassed by any acts of savage warfare. To put the matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, to the jury in the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank and others in New Orleans, in March, 1874. He said: "In the case on trial, there are many facts not in controversy. I proceed to state some of them in the presence and hearing of the counsel on both sides, and if I state as a conceeded fact, any matter that is disputed, they can correct me." After stating the origin of the difficulty, which grew out of an attempt of white persons to drive the parish judge and sheriff, appointees of Kellogg, from office, and their attempted protection by colored persons, which led to some fighting, in which quite a number of negroes were killed, the Judge states that most of those who were killed were taken prisoners. Fifteen or sixteen of the blacks had lifted the boards and taken refuge under the floor of the court house. They were all captured. About thirty-seven men were taken prisoners, but the number is not definitely fixed. They were kept under guard until dark, and then led out by twos and threes and shot. Most of the men were shot to death; a few were wounded, not mortally, and, by pretending to be dead, were afterward, during the night, able to make their escape. Among them was the Levi Nelsan named in the indictment. The dead bodies of the negroes killed in this affair were left unburied till Tuesday, 15th, when they were buried by a Deputy Marshall and an officer of the militia from New Orleans. These persons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol shot wounds, the great majority in the heart, and most of them in the back of the head. In addition to the dead found, some charred remains of dead bodies were discovered near the court house. Six dead bodies were found under the warehouse, all shot in the heart, but one or two, who were shot in the breast. The only white men injured from the beginning of these troubles to their close were Hodnot and Harris. The court house and its contents were entirely consumed. There is no evidence that any one in the crowd of whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any of the blacks. There is no evidence that either Nash or Casebat, after the affair, ever demanded the office for which they had set up claim but the Register continued to act as parish judge.

These are the facts in this case as I understand them to be admitted. To hold the people of Louisiana generally responsible for these atrocities would not be fair, but it is a lamentable fact that insufferable obstructions were thrown in the way of punishing these murderers, and the so-called Conservative papers of the State not only justified the massacre, but denounced as Federal tyranny and despotism the attempt of the United States officers to bring them to justice. Fierce denunciations ring through the country about office-holding and election matters in Louisiana, while everyone of the Colfax miscreants goes unwhipped of justice, and no way can be found in this boasted land of civilization and Christianity to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and monstrous crime.

Not unlike this was the massacre in August last. Several Northern young men of capital and enterprise, had started the little and flourishing town of Coushatta. Some of them were Republicans and office-holders under Kellogg. They were, therefore, doomed to death, and six of them were seized and carried away from their homes and murdered in cold blood. No one has been punished, and the Conservative press of the State denounced all efforts to that end, and boldly justified the crime. Many murders of a like character have been committed, individual cases of which cannot here be detailed. For example, T. Crawford, Judge of the Parish, and District Attorney of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State, on their way to court, were shot from their horses by men in ambush, on the 8th of October, 1873, and the wife of the former, in a communication to the Department of Justice, tells a piteous tale of the persecutions of her husband because he was a Union man, and the failure of efforts made to seize those who had committed a crime which, to use her language, "left two widows and nine orphans desolate." To say that the murder of a white Republican is not considered a crime in Louisiana, would probably be unjust to a great part of the people; but it is true that a great number of such murders have been committed; and no one has been punished therefor, and, manifestly in addition to them, the spirit of hatred and violence is stronger than law.

Representations have been made to me that the presence of troops in Louisiana was unnecessary, and that there was no danger of a public disturbance if they were taken away. Consequently, early in last summer the troops were withdrawn from the State with the exception of a small garrison at the New Orleans Barracks. It was stated that a comparative state of quiet had supervened. Political excitement, as to Louisiana affair, seemed to be dying out, but the November election was approaching and it was necessary for party purposes that the flame should be relighted. Accordingly, on the 14th of September, D. Penn, claiming he was elected Lieutenant Governor, in 1872, issued an inflammatory proclamation calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and to drive away the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State. The White Leagues, armed and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the same day the Governor of the State made a formal requisition in pursuance of the act of 1795, and section four, article four, of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On that day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof. But before the proclamation was published in New Orleans the organized and armed forces, organizing a usurping government, had taken forcible possession of the State House and temporarily subversed the government. Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city. The streets of the city were stained with blood.

All that was desired in the way of excitement had been accomplished, and although steps had been taken to prevent the intimidation of Republican voters at the election, the following is a specimen of the means used on the 14th of October. Eighty persons signed and published the following at Shreveport: "We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, Campaign Club, agree to use every endeavor to get our employees to vote the People's ticket at the ensuing election, and in the event of their refusal to do so, or in case they vote the Radical ticket, to refuse to employ them at the expiration of their present contracts." On the same day another large body of persons published in the same place a paper, in which they used the following language: "We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, alive to the great importance of securing a good and honest government to the State, do agree and pledge ourselves not to advance any supplies or money to any planters nor to any planter the coming year, who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who vote the Radical ticket in the coming election."

I have no information of the proceedings of the Returning Board for said election which may not be found in its report, which has been published. But it is a matter of public information that a great part of the time taken to canvass the votes was consumed by the arguments of lawyers, several of whom represented each party before the Board. I have no evidence that the proceedings of this Board were not in accordance with the law under which they acted. Whether in excluding from their count certain returns they were right or wrong is a question that depends upon the evidence they had before them. But it is very clear that the law gives them the power, if they choose to exercise it, of deciding that way, *prima facie* the persons whom they return as elected are entitled to the offices for which they were candidates.

Respecting the alleged interference by the military with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana, on the 4th instant, I have no knowledge or information which has not been received by me since that time and published. My first information was from the papers of the morning of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was anticipated: and no orders nor sugges-

Continued on the fourth page.

STATE ITEMS.

—A new court house for Beaver Co. is talked of.

—Karns "City" has been elevated to a borough.

—The Harrisburg car shops are again with out orders.

—Meadville has a manufactory that turns out lots of wooden shoes.

—A Lancaster tailor is said to be the lucky winner of a $75,000 European lottery ticket.

—You can buy genuine 'Irish' potatoes in the Philadelphia market grown on the "ould soil."

—A Lycoming Co. woman killed and counted 4,945 cabbage worms during the past summer.

—Over in Cumberland county they are preparing petitions for license in anticipation of the repeal of local option.

—George D. Shuck, of Bedford, died suddenly on the 3rd inst., of heart disease. He had predicted that he would die within a week.

—Tramps dug the cellar and quarried all the stone for the new alms house at Lancaster. No tramp can get anything to eat there without first doing an hour's work.

—A little son of John Mawhinny, of Beaver twp., Crawford county, ran a sliver under the nail of one of his toes, recently, and died five days later from lockjaw.

—Kansas City has been incorporated as a borough. An election will be held on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at the school house, for the purpose of electing borough officers.

—A North East girl fell on the edge of a wash tub recently and broke one of her ribs. A queer acident, as not many town girls go near enough to wash tubs now-a-days to break their ribs.

—In Erie a few days ago, Fanny S. Metzgar was divorced from her husband, Thos. E. Metzgar, conductor on the P. & E. Railroad and on the same afternoon was married to one H. C. Murray.

—The Bethlehem Iron Company has made another reduction of from 10 to 16½ per cent in the wages of their employees. This, it is said, will be a total reduction since September, 1873, of about 50 per cent.

—A Norristown man named Wm. Clark slipped on the ice, both feet flew from under him, and he came down heavily on his back. His head struck a stone, his neck was broken, and in a moment he was dead.

—Several cases of trichinæ have been discovered in Erie at the house of a German, who had fattened and killed two pigs, which his family had partaken of. The health officer found the meat alive with these diminutive worms.

—The cold was so intense on the line of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Saturday night, Jan. 9th, that the freightmen could not keep their lamps burning longer than half an hour at a time on account of the oil freezing.

—The Stempton car shops, Lehigh county, recently resumed operations on an order for 300 coal cars from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and now are engaged in turning out 1,500 heavy cars for the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

—Jacob Weise, the first white male child born in Philipsburg, died suddenly at his residence in Morris township, Clearfield Co., on Thursday, the 17th ult. He was born on the 13th of August, 1800, in the first building that was erected in Philipsburg.

—Valley Forge was visited one day last week by a gang of dog fighters from Philadelphia. As the battle proceeded, carrier pigeons were dispatched with the news to their friends in the city. Thus they desecrate the ground where the Father of his Country nearly froze to death!

—Mrs. Sarah Smith died at Youngsville Warren Co., recently, under sad circumstances. The evening previous the deceased, in company with her sister Mary, was sitting in front of the parlor stove waiting for their father. A spark from the stove set fire to Sarah's dress, and she was instantly enveloped in flames. Her sister Mary attempted to smother the flames by throwing a quilt over them, but failed, and the unfortunate girl ran into the yard and threw herself in the snow; water was also thrown over her and the flames extinguished but not until she was so severely burned that her death ensued a few hours after.

——A short time since Rev. R. Crittenden, of this place, received by mail several tickets from the Denison City (Texas) Park Gift Association. Accompanying them were explanatory circulars, informing him that the tickets had been presented him, and that if any of them drew a prize, the fact, together with the gentleman's name, would be published. Mr. Crittenden, in order that the parties might understand his sentiments on the subject of gift enterprises returned the tickets with the following plainly worded letter:

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 11, 1875.

Non-Respected Sir.—What right have you to prostitute my good name in connection with your contemptible gambling schemes? I demand that you drop my name from your secrets and exhibits. God forgive you. Repent and seek a better business. While I pity you, poor sinner, I hate your sin "with a perfect hatred."

Yours indignantly,
R. CRITTENDON,

A. R. COLLINS, Esq., Bellefonte, Pa.
Denison City, Texas.

——The hotel arrivals in Philadelphia, as indicated by the daily papers, plainly show that the Merchants is not behind any of them—not even the Continental—in number of guests. Gen. Cummings, the proprietor, undoubtedly keeps the best hotel in the city.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Poetry.

A LEGEND OF LAKE SARATOGA.

BY JOHN GODFREY SAXE.

A lady stands beside the silver lake;
"What," said the Mohawk, "wouldst thou have me do?"
"Across the water, Sir, be pleased to take
Me and thy children in thy bark canoe."

"Ah!" said the chief, 'thou know'st not I think,
The legend of the lake—hast never heard
That in its wave the stoutest boat will sink,
If any passenger speak but a word?"

"Full well we know the Indian's strange belief,"
The lady answered with a civil smile;
"But take us o'er the water, mighty chief;
In rigid silence we will sit the while."

Thus they embarked, but ere the little boat
Was half across the lake, the woman gave
Her tongue its wonted play—but still they float,
And pass in safety o'er the utmost wave!

Safe on the shore, the warrior looked amazed,
Despite the stoic clamness of his race;
No word he spoke, but long the Indian gazed
In moody silence on the woman's face.

"What think you now?" the lady gaily said:
"Safely to land your frail boat is brought!
No harm, you see, has touched a single thread;
So superstition ever comes to nought."

Smiling, the Mohawk said: "Our safety shows
That God is merciful to old and young;
Thanks to the Great Spirit!—well he knows
The pale-faced woman cannot hold her tongue!"

DECEMBER.

Poor Aunt Eunice, withered and old,
Sat in her room and heard the rain
Beat through the broken window-pane,
And shrugged her shoulders and was a-cold

Her ill-fed fire burned pale and thin,
And her bony fingers held over the blaze
Made grotesque shadows, while out and in,
The pale light shadowed her sunken face.

Old Aunt Eunice was not alone
In her little room at the top of the stair;
On her old-time guests the fire-light shone—
Sickness, Hunger and Cold were there.

Hunger said to his brother Cold,
Isn't the old woman going fast?
Two days more, and I'll be bold
To claim her for my own at last."

Cold replied, "She's old and tough,
But with that small fire I'm sure to win;
December is howling cold and rough,
And her clothing and blood are scant and thin."

Sickness spoke up with a ghastly smile,
"Your both too fast, and yet too slow;
You may worry the poor old body awhile,
But I'll take her off when it's time to go."

Then they all took foot, and danced around,
Old Aunt Eunice, till she lost her breath,
And down in the midst without a sound
She sank and waited the coming of death.

The door was opened; she heard it plain,
Though sight and sound were failing fast;
And she thought, with a sense of lessened pain,
The King of terrors is here at last.

And she raised her face from off the floor,
But lo! in his place, and angel of light,
Stood Charity, clothed in shining light,
And the others fled through the open door.

THE DEATH OF GERRIT SMITH.

BY JAMES AIKEN.

Philanthopist, and pariot too;
Christian, exemplary and pure!
Thy deeds of generous kindness! long
Shall their bright memory endure.

Although abundant wealth was thine,
It was not wealth that made thee great.
A heart so large, so true, so pure,
Were in itself a grand estate!

Another, with just such a heart,
A drink to parching lips may give;
One gives cold water, one a farm;
And both in God's account shall live!

Yet mighty is the power of wealth,
When wealth to noble men is given;
How clearly may such men stand forth,
The honered ministers of Heaven!

Our dear departed friend well knew
Of wealth the proper, noble use.
He knew the poor had claims; and he
For holding back sought no excuse.

And did not Gerrit Smith enjoy,
E'en in this life, a pleasure pure,
Resulting from his generous deeds,
Which hoarded wealth cannot secure?

He was a man; and must have had
The foibles which to manhood cling
Yet, were his glorious record mine,
I'd not exchange with Pope or King!

Ye men of wealth behold your chance?
Ye may be great and noble too.
O ye may make your own hearts glad,
By the bright generous deeds ye do!

If wiser than dear Gerrit Smith,
Or more judicious far than he,
Their lives no man on earth, who would
More warmly thank you than would he!

Our Story Teller.

THE SHOEMAKER'S BILL.

On the banks of the Rhine, where pleasant mountains are reflected in its waters, lies a small village on a considerable height, over the high road. Behind the village towers a barran rock, from which look down the remains of an ancient knightly castle. The small village has no church, but only a handsome school-house. In this there lived, some years ago, a brave schoolmaster named—stop, I must not name either the village, or the man, because perhaps he still lives there, and might not like to be talked about, even by the little people who may read this story.

The schoolmaster and his wife had eight children. That was a rich blessing from God, but with the narrow income which the place afforded it was also no small charge. One hundred and fifty thalers income for the whole year is not much—it comes to barely half a thaler [illegible] them; and if ten people, with a healthy appetite, are daily fed and clothed for that, even on the homeliest German fare, it is easy to see that housekeeping will cost no little work or self denial.

In the pleasant school-house, therefore, the daily fare was both scanty and simple. Potatoes were the first and last dish both at dinner and supper. They had not even butter to eat with their bread, but only salt, and in the morning a dish of porridge or bread and milk, and on Sunday a cup of weak coffee. These were the greatest delicacies that ever came on the schoolmaster's table. However, both parents and children were active and healthy, and the latter flourished like roses.

With all their poverty they were a very happy family, for the blessing of God dwelt visibly in the house, and love and peace reigned among parents and children. The schoolmaster was faithful and industrious in his work, and his school did him great credit. The school children were trained to sing capitally, for he was himself well grounded in music, and instructed them in it. His domestic as well as his public life was without a single blemish. For this reason the parish made much of him, and his superior honored him for his industry and fidelity.

But, as it often happens, the brave schoolmaster remained in his ill-paid post for twelve long years, only encouraged by his faithful wife. From day to day their need increased; the more the children grew, the more did they require clothes and boots. The expense of these made it more difficult to procure sufficient food; added to these was the means to educate the elder children who were now well grown. The schoolmaster was of a God-fearing and pious disposition. When at any time his heart was full and heavy he retired into his chamber and prayed to his Heavenly Father, and was comforted; but he could not bear to see tears in his wife's eyes. That distressed him greatly, and the weight of care lay all the heavier on his heart.

The year 1857 came—a severe and sad winter for the poor. The harvest had been a bad one, and a terrible potato disease followed. The price of provisions rose fast and threatening. Our brave schoolmaster had much to bear that year for the sake of his family. He had a bill at the shoemaker's for 25 thalers, which had gradually accumulated, and the poor man did not know when or how to pay it. The shoemaker would gladly have waited some time for the money; but in his house there was also poverty and want, so he asked the schoolmaster to pay his debt as soon as possible. Care and anxiety came into the school. The poor wife took great pains that her sighs and complaints should not add to her husband's trouble, and it was only at night when he slept that she wept silently. In the day time she smiled cheerfully, even when her heart was sad and heavy. There were times, however, when she could not be silent on the one absorbing subject; then it was that the pious man took his wife by the hand, looked in her eyes and said, 'Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, and what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment? Behold the fowls of the air: they sow not, neither do they reap nor gather into barns; yet our Heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?' When the poor woman was consoled, she smiled gently, though sadly, and said 'Yes, dear husband. God loves us still; He will not leave us or forsake us.' And the schoolmaster seated himself at his poor piano, and they sang together their favorite hymn:

"Our God still lives.
My soul, be not cast down.
Art thou heavy laden?
Then turn thee to thy God.
He is rich in goodness;
He will raise the feeble;
His mercy dureth ever;
His truth falleth never.
Remember, O my soul.
Our Lord and God still lives!"

With these words sorrow took flight; comfort and peace, hope and confidence came to console these mourning souls.

Autumn came; the leaves of the trees were decking themselves in gold, the fields became bare and barer, and the birds of passage left the country, to winter in warmer lands. News spread through the village that rejoiced all hearts. The King was coming! So it was rumored on all sides; and the good people who loved him consulted and deliberated as to how they could best prove their affection for the beloved father of the country, and their joy at his visiting them.

Not far from the village was the king's highway, near to where our brave schoolmaster lived. He was glad of this; for although he had never seen the king, he loved him dearly. So he asked himself as to whether or not he could on his part prepare some little demonstration of loyal feeling; and, after thinking over it, he determined what he should do.

We would choose a simple hymn, with words of hearty welcome. For this he required a suitable tune, and to practice his school children in both. They should stand under the nut tree, on the high road, when the king drove past, to sing the hymn, and in that way to receive and welcome him. The idea commended itself to the schoolmaster the more he thought of it. Perhaps the hymn might please his majesty, and, if nothing else, it would awaken loyal feelings in the hearts of the school children.

On a beautiful day in October when the sun was still warm and shone pleasantly, the schoolmaster ascended the mountain at the back of the village, and seated himself on a piece of rock, from which he got a fine view of the surrounding country. Here he composed a simple but nevertheless a hearty and attractive hymn; the tune for it was soon found, and the children were trained in it. In a few days they were able to sing it capitally, and so the plan was to be carried out. The peasantry wanted be present in order to hear their children sing, and to speed the king on his journey with a loud hurrah! But there was one care which, with all this oppressed the heart of the schoolmaster and his wife—his boots were quite in pieces, and even in the upper leather there were unlucky holes. It was not possible that he could appear in these before the king, but the difficulty was to remedy the evil. His coat and hat, too, were not in the best condition. These, however, the tidy hands of his wife, could improve. She washed the collar of his coat with soap, and blacked over the bare places on his hat with ink, thus concealing defects; but this was not possible with the boots, and he wondered whether the shoemaker would undertake to repair them, although he owed him five and twenty thalers. He would at all events make the attempt to inquire, in spite of its being an unpleasant task. So he went to the man himself, and with explanations and entreaties tried to move his heart.

The Shoemaker was not a hard man; he knew well what it was to wish to pay a debt and not to be able to do so, even with the best intentions, and he had often asked for payment, as he wanted the money himself.

When the schoolmaster showed him his boots, he bent his gray head thoughtfully and pitifully; at last he spoke: 'I see that in this case you must be helped, but when am I to receive my money?'

'Help me but this once, dear master,' said the teacher; 'you know that the king is coming and I want the little ones to sing before him. In these boots I neither dare nor can appear, therefore help me in my need! I promise you that it shall be paid. If God does not help me in any other way, I will sell my cow and repay you; you know that I keep my word and my promises faithfully.'

When he had said this the schoolmaster felt a heavy burden on his heart. 'Sell the cow?' Nothing but the direst need could have wrung that promise from him. Sell the cow! and then what would become of him and his children? But he had said the word, and given the promise, and he was bound as a man of honor to fulfill them.

'Well,' said the shoemaker, 'I will take you at your word and mend the boots.'

'Be so good as to do so, and send me a bill with them, that I may know the extent of my debt to you.'

'It shall be done,' said the shoemaker, and seated himself again at his work.

But the poor schoolmaster though relieved of that care, went away with a heavy heart. The tears came into his eyes when he thought of the immediate future, and wondered what would become of them. He did not wish to go home with a troubled and careworn face, to cause fresh sorrow to his wife. He went first into the open fields, and on to his favorite place on the mountain. There he wept with his whole heart, and the streaming tears relieved him. There he sat still and alone, watching the heavens prayerfully, and consoled himself with the verse

"Soul, remember our Lord still lives."

He then washed his face in the running brook, wiped away all traces of tears, and went home cheerfully. Fortunately his wife did not ask what the shoemaker had said. She knew well what they owed him, and he had evidently kept the boots; so it was clear he had undertrken to repair them—and for the rest, God would care! And as she did not ask, her husband did not tell her of the promise he had made to the shoemaker.

On Sunday morning, when the schoolmaster had already dressed for going to church the boots arrived, to his and his wife's great joy. The bill was sent with them. It was made out in rather a crabbed and curious manner, and read thus:

Item—a pair of boots, repaired and soled—the last, if this bill is not paid, having given his word to sell the cow, makes 14 silber groshen

The old debt 25 thalers,

25 thalers, 14 silber groshen

There is, however, an end to one's patience and in the giving of credit; for I want my money myself very much. There it remains, and after this complaint will be made.

TOBIAS WERNER, Bootmaker.

As his wife was still out in the kitchen, the schoolmaster put the bill, which he had read sighing, into the breast pocket of his Sunday coat, so as to conceal it from her, unless she asked for it. She did not ask, and there the matter rested.

On the day before which the King's arrival was expected, the schoolmistress asked her husband: 'Dear Fritz have you made a fair copy of the hymn and its tune? It is possible that the King would like to have one, in order that he might afterward read it to himself.

'You are right, dear Mary,' said the schoolmaster, and he added, 'you women always think a good bit further ahead than we men.'

Then he went to his cupboard and took out some of his best paper. First he copied the tune in notation, and wrote the first verse underneath. Then followed the other verses, neatly written, till the hymn was completed. He put the copy into his cupboard for the present time, and said to his wife, 'Help me in the morning to remember to put it in my pocket and take it with me.'

The morning of the longed for day arrived, and the small village was already in a lively and cheerful stir; for the children, who could not wait for the time, had been walking around, fully dressed, since seven o'clock. The King was expected at ten o'clock, but the little people were out of bed at five, and since then had given their mother no peace. Even the schoolmaster was ready at last. His wife behind him with loving pride and satisfaction; for to-day he looked so well, dressed in his very best. His coat, which had served for many years, looked quite clean and decent, though it was darned and blacked over. Even the hat was now fit to be seen. So all was arranged to their satisfaction, and the schoolmaster was about to collect the troup of restless children. Just at the right moment his wife reminded him, 'Dear Fritz do not forget the copy of the hymn!' so he took the paper quickly out of the cupboard and put it in his breast coat pocket. Then he went from the schoolhouse to the children, who were standing already in rank and file, and greeted him with 'Good morning, master,' in loud and cheerful voices. He arranged the little multitude, and led them slowly out of the village to the road over which the king would drive.

His wife was soon there with the women; the men and notables of the place having gone before them. Not long after the whole village stood waiting and expecting. The schoolmaster arranged the children as they were to stand when they sang. Behind the girls came the women and maidens of the village, and the men and the youths were placed on each side. Before them all stood the schoolmaster, with the chiefs of the community, all dressed in their Sunday and festival garb; and the whole effect was bright and pretty enough.

Hour after hour passed slowly and the king had not arrived. Soon however, some one heard a salute fired from the parsonage, which was not far off. 'He comes! he comes!' all cried with joyful voices. The children trembled with expectation and curiosity; the schoolmaster had trouble enough to keep them quiet and in order. At last came the master of the posthorses from the neighboring town, with slackened bridle and foaming horses. In the first carriage behind him sat the King, Frederick William IV. The hats flew off from the heads as the carriage approached. The king saw that here was a demonstration of welcome such as he loved, so he ordered the carriage to stop. The schoolmaster gave the signal and the hymn began. The children sang the simple but popular melody, with its hearty words, admirably.

Frederick William, who liked the hymn, listened with great attention, for the words pleased him. Scarcely was it ended, and the three cheers given by the peasantry, than the king signed to the schoolmaster, who approached the carriage with diffidence, and yet with dignity. The king said, 'The children have sung beautifully, and I thank you for the welcome, but the hymn and melody are unknown to me; perhaps you have a copy at hand!'

The schoolmaster bowed, felt in his breast pocket and produced the copy and gave it to the king. He opened the paper, read it once carefully through, and a scarcely perceptible but not unremarked smile passed over his benevolent face, and he asked:

'Have you been here long?'

'Nearly thirteen years, sir,' was the answer.

'Is the situation a good one? said the king. The schoolmaster named his whole income conscientiously. Then said William, 'Is that all, and you managed to live upon it?'

'With my wife and eight children,' was the answer, somewhat sadly made.

A shadow crossed the face of the monarch. He extended his hand to the schoolmaster, thanked him once more, and the carriage flew on to make up for lost time.

Frederick William sank back in the corner. He read the hymn once more. It was a successful attempt, and showed the talent of the composer. But with it the king unfolded another paper the shoemaker's bill, which had got accidentally slipped into the copy of the hymn, and had thus got into the king's hands without the schoolmaster having the slightest suspicion of it. The noble prince at once guessed the connection, and resolved what he should do. At the very next station the adjutant on duty was ordered to deliver over a sum together with the bill, to the burgomaster of the town, with directions to pay the debt at once, and forwarded the receipted bill to the schoolmaster.

On the evening of the following day our friend sat with his wife alone in their parlor. The children were all gone to rest. The moon shone clear and bright through the window, and the careful wife who was glad to save candles and oil, was knitting by the clear rays of the friendly luminary. The heart of her husband was depressed after the excitement of the previous day. He was considering how he should tell his wife of his promise to the shoemaker, and how he should prepare her for the selling of the cow. There was a knock at the door.

'Who can that be?' said the woman. 'No neighbor comes so late.'

'It is I,' answered the voice of the deacon, who was in the habit of delivering official papers when they were addressed to members of his congregation. The schoolmaster opened the door, and the deacon gave him a letter with the words, 'From the burgomaster of N——,' and went away.

'A letter from the burgomaster! What can he want with me?' said the schoolmaster as he stepped back into the room. His wife went out and fetched a candle, lit it, and placed it on the table while he broke the seal and read the letter hastily.

'Can it be possible!' was his exclamation as he finished it.

His wife sprang in astonishment and fear to his side. Their eyes fell on the shoemaker's bill, under which stood the word: 'Paid.' What could this mean? She could not comprehend the matter; but her husband clasped his hands, and looked, prayerfully and deeply moved, toward heaven. Then he related all to his faithful wife—what had passed between him and the shoemaker; then the promise which he had given to sell the cow in order to pay the bill. He told her further how he had put the bill in his pocket, and afterward placed the copy of the hymn there also. The bill had probably slipped into the strong stiff paper, so he had given them together to the king without knowing it. The beloved king had caused the bill to be paid, and sent the receipt through the burgomaster.

'God's richest blessing on our noble king!' cried the happy woman joyfully.

Her husband could not so readily join; for he asked, sorrowfully. 'What the king must have thought of him?'

'Do not trouble yourself about it,' said his wife. 'So great a man is far cleverer than any of us; that I saw at once, and composed myself. He has guessed how the case lies—that is why he paid the bill; and for that we must heartily thank our God. Do not worry yourself, but rejoice over the blessing sent to us.'

These words settled the matter and filled her husband's heart with deep and thankful joy. But something better was yet to come. The noble king, who so gladly helped and did good when he could, made inquiries about the schoolmaster, and had received the best testimony about his industry and fidelity. The authorities also confirmed what he had said about his income. In the same year he received one of the best appointments in the district which had just been vacated, besides a further grant from the queen of fifty thalers, and this was to be paid to him till his youngest child should be confirmed.

All this God's wisdom and will worked out of the shoemaker's bill. Never had more thankful hearts blessed the generous king, nor faithful hearts besought the goodness of God to rest upon him. Their trust in God was thereby enriched and strengthened, and ever since, in every affliction, they clung more firmly to their favorite verse:

"God liveth ever!
Wherefore, soul, despair thou never!
Our God is good; in every place
His love is known, his help is found;
His mighty arm and tender grace
Bring good from ills that hover us 'round."

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF—THE HOWL AGAINST GRANT.

The old truism that history repeats itself is continually receiving new illustrations. In the days of anti-slavery agitation all that was most respectable in a worldly point of view in Church and State banded together against the Abolitionists. And now that the question of slavery has changed to one of political and civil rights for the colored race we see, as it were, the old Hunker Democrats and Silver Grey Whigs rising out of their coffins to hold meetings and utter protests against any attempts of the Federal Government to secure these blessings for a long down trodden race.

The struggle in Louisiana, disguise it as you will under such names as Radicals and Conservatives, Democrats and Republicans, is really a struggle on the part of the colored race for their rights, and on the part of the white men to keep them out of those rights. All the dilly-dally speeches of Mayor Wiltz, or any other man, on the White League side, promising kindness and protection to colored men, are merely invitations to submit themselves in all things to the superior caste. We suppose Brahmins could easily make the same speeches to Pariahs, but woe to the latter if they presume practically that such language means anything.

The recent collision in New Orleans has called out the whole of the old pro-slavery and negro-hating elements of the North, combined with that large silver gray element which was always "as much opposed to slavery as anybody," but whose only practical demonstration of this alleged state of mind was bitter opposition to Abolitionists. The men who lined the streets of Boston with chains in order to send back a fugitive slave to bondage, or their descendants, are once more coming to the front; but where are the descendants of the Garrisons, Tappans and Gerrit Smiths?

The present cry against the Federal Government for keeping the peace in New Orleans instead of allowing another Vicksburg conflict, terminating in a massacre of negroes, appears to us exceedingly unfair. Already has New Orleans been the scene of two collisions of parties, or rather races, which terminated in great slaughter, and it must, we think, appear reasonable to all fair-minded men that the President, who is bound to protect the public peace and secure the rights of all citizens, should prevent a third. It is very easy to cry out against the exercise of Federal or any other power to prevent high-handed wrong, but it would be still better to cry out against those who make interference necessary.

General Sheridan cannot surely be regarded as a partisan. He can have no interest on either side, or if he has, it is likely to be on the side of his own race and color. Why, then, pour such abuse upon him for saying what everybody believes in his heart to be true of the State of Louisiana, though half the people may determine to deny the truth even to themselves.

On this whole subject the New York *Times*, which is generally on the right side, has pursued the annual pusillanimous course of all papers that court mercantile support. Journals of Commerce, Heralds, and all that class of papers in Britain, Canada, or the United States, so far as we know, are on the side of planters and capital, against negroes or any other laborers. This self interested instinct was what caused al the commercial cities of the British Empire to sympathize so heartily with the slaveholders in the late war; to receive and aid Semmes, of the Alabama, with enthusiasm, and to detest the Union. The same spirit prevailed at the meeting called for the Cooper Union, on Monday last, as it appears from the terms of the call (viz: to give expression to outraged feelings), and from most of the names attached to it. As, however, the call was made 'irrespective of party,' it is fair to suppose that the other side would be heard upon a motion to amend any resolution that might be proposed condemnatory of the action of the military authorities in the premises; and surely there is some one in New York with a heart sufficiently in sympathy with humanity and justice to let the Belmonts and other callers of this meeting hear the truth on the subject.

Stand by the Right!

The dispatch of General Sheridan to the President contains the only practical suggestion yet made for the settlement of the Louisiana difficulties. The White League and the other armed organizations framed exclusively for intimidation, and for maintaining the rule of Might against Right, must be treated as armed resistants of the Government. They cannot be regarded as combatants, because there is not an actual existence of war; but they are in arms against lawful authority, and that constitutes them just what Sheridan calls them, "banditti." We have no doubt that Sheridan could soon put them down and subdue them; and the true policy of the Government is to clothe him with ample power to compel them to lay down their arms and submit to the peaceful execution of the laws, or exterminate them. Sheridan understands the case thoroughly, and his judgment that nothing short of the most heroic treatment will cure the disease should be concurred in and acted upon promptly.

The White League is an armed menace to the Government. It seeks to rule by force, and no free government can for one moment tolerate the idea of permitting its citizens to form military organizations to secure by menace the success of one political party over another. The action of the League in its meetings, in resolving that its members would not employ any one who voted the Republican ticket, nor deal with them, or hold any intercourse with them was direct conspiracy, backed up by a military array, to force the Republicans of Louisiana either to vote the Democratic ticket or leave the State. Their appeal was not to reason, but to brute power; not to the peaceful operation of the laws, but to the musket; not to a calm decision at the ballot box, but to a ballot box in which every vote deposited against them subjected the voter to menace and danger. There was no freedom of action left to the voters of Louisiana. They were like the army of the first Napoleon when called upon to vote upon declaring the Empire; they were free to vote as they pleased; but every one who voted against the Empire would have to step ten paces to the front and be shot.

Men who arm themselves, and take to the road to rob the passers-by, are bandits; and men who arm themselves to force others to vote with them or abstain from voting, are very properly set down as "banditti." The one class robs people of their property. The other class robs them of their rights. Both are alike criminal, and should be subjected to the same treatment. If the White Leaguers were mere armed robbers of property, they would be hunted down without mercy; and why should they not, when engaged in robbing men of their dearest rights, be dealt with as summarily?

The people of the South must be taught that they cannot rule by the bayonet; and that when they appeal to it, they must expect the bayonet to put them down. He that taketh up the sword shall perish by the sword. The White League was the first to appeal to force; and force must be used in answer. There would have been no necessity to use the army to expel intruders into the legislative halls, if they had not extorted, at the point of the bayonet, the unwarranted certificates upon which they sat up a fraudulent claim of election.

The armed rioters of the South must first be put down, and the country will stand by the President in rigorously enforcing the laws. Give SHERIDAN the power he asks for; and when he has disarmed the "banditti," and broken up their Leagues, and reduced them to a quiet subjection to the laws, it will be time enough to consider what other remedies are necessary to the pacification of the South. The first thing to do is to put down the armed conspiracy of White Leaguers, which has suppressed freedom of speech and action in Louisiana; and when its citizens are really free to act without fear or restraint, they may safely be left to settle their own affairs for themselves.

As to the real facts connected with the present outbreak, the following from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* sums them up concisely and correctly:

It is to be remembered in the first place, that the Democrats attempted to seize the legislative department of the government of Louisiana by force and fraud, and that they succeeded partially in their design. When the Legislature assembled fifty-two Republicans and fifty Democrats were present. The latter hurriedly nominated a chairman, and without affording the House time to vote, declared him elected. He rushed to the chair, pushed the clerk away by force and assumed control of the body. He then proceeded to swear in as members five Democrats who had no more right to membership in the body than our councilmen have. Having thus secured a majority, the whole fifty-five Democrats voted for Wiltz for Speaker and he himself announced that he was elected. Here was a revolutionary act which could not be tolerated without utter subversion of every principle of republican government and the gravest injury to the State. It was a fraud effected by violence, and if it had been allowed to remain triumphant, the people would have been cheated of their rights and a scandalous injustice would have been done.

In the second place, it is to be observed that the presence of the troops in the Legislative hall was requested by the legal majority of the body. It is said that the Democrats first asked for the troops to clear the lobby and to give them protection; but we are not sure that this was the case. However, the fifty two Republican members, forming the majority, signed a petition asking Governor Kellogg to help them to oust the intruding Democrats, who pretended to be, but were not members. The Governor called upon the Federal authorities to assist him, as he had a right to do, and such assistance was given in the manner authorized by the Constitution. Thereupon the entire Democratic delegation withdrew, and the entire Democratic party throughout the length and breadth of the land began to scream that liberty had been dethroned and trampled under foot by military despotism. The mass of the people, however, will perceive the truth: that the Democrats were arrested in the act of seizing the State government by fraudulent means, that the Federal troops were summoned by a majority of the Legislature, and that the interference of the soldiers was done in exact accordance with the requirements of the law. We are willing to leave these indisputable facts to the intelligent judgment of the American people, well assured that their verdict will sustain the action of the President.

A Glimpse of Monkey Life in India.

The following story is told by a lady residing in India, who vouches for the truth of it:

It happened that one morning a little sick and wounded black-faced baby monkey was brought to our house, where it was taken such good care of, not only by our servants but by another monkey which we had (not of the same species), that it soon got quite well, and became a great pet.

The old one was called Moonie, and the other Fanny. The former being a rather fierce looking animal was always chained to a pole, on the top of which was her place of residence. The chain was round her waist, having a large ring attached to it, so as to enable her to run up and down.

She and her young invalid monkey were generally friends, though I have often seen Moonie box poor little Fanny's ears when she tried to touch any of the plantain or rice which she intended for herself.

One day in the hot weather, when everything was quiet (about eight months after Fanny had been brought to our house) a frightful screaming of monkeys and yelling of servants disturbed us. On looking to see what it was all about, I saw two huge black-faced monkeys having a fight with Moonie, who had in her fury broken her chain and chased the visitors away. This was soon over, and we were very glad to see pretty little Fanny perched upon her favorite branch. She was always loose running about, and amusing every one with her funny ways.

This happy state did not last long, for two days afterward there were the same frightful screamings—only ten times worse than before. This time seventeen large black-faced monkeys came galloping up the avenue, with their long tails erect, and in spite of poor Moonie's efforts they carried of dear little Fanny in triumph to her native tree, which was two miles at least from our house.

It shows us the instinct of these monkeys, when we remember that it was eight months since little Fanny had been wounded and brought away, and that their trees were so far off; that two monkeys first came to 'etch her, but afterward an addition of fifteen, all immensely large fellows, their tails certainly a yard long and some of them in height equal to a man.

SIT AND SET, LAY AND LIE.—The two words 'sit' and 'set' are too often mistaken for each other. When a grammar-class is asked, for the first time, if it is right to say 'hens set,' the 'court sets,' one half of them, perhaps, will vote one way and the other half the other. The Court means the Judge or Judges; the Judge sits, Court sits, the jury sits, hens sit, birds sit. 'Setting hen' is wrong; hens are not 'setters' or pointers. Set requires an objective case; we set a chair, but we sit in it. There is a similar difficulty in the use of 'lie' and 'lay.' In families whose hens 'set' everything 'lays,' and all 'lay abed.' The quoted words are wrong. Lay means to place, and requires an objective, as 'the hen lays eggs;' 'Now I lay me.' We should say the book lies on the table; he lies abed; lies low; everybody lies, if you please, but nobody lays unless he has something to lay.

WORK, and if you cannot work with your brain, work with your hands, bravely, openly, keeping your self-respect, and your independence! Work was never meant to be a curse or a shame; it is the surest element of growth and happiness. With woman rests especially the power to right her own sex as to this absurd prejudice, by working herself, when gifted with great powers, and recognizing with a real sympathy the work, however humble, of other women. If she possesses wealth, talent or station, let her greet with womanly gentleness, the timid young teacher, the obscure artist, the humble sewing-girl, quick to recognize with unerring feminine tact, signs of education and refinement—indulgent to the want of it.

THE ASTONISHED FISHERMAN.—A Nantucket fisherman was returning home, the other day from the shoal with fare of fish, when something suddenly struck him in the back of the neck, knocking him senseless in his boat. When he recovered his senses he came to the conclusion that he had been hit by a spent ball from the gun of some sportsman, but on looking around he found that a duck had flown directly against his back with such force as to kill itself at once, for it lay in the dory dead.

'I HAD more money than he had to carry on the suit,' said a very mean individual who had just won a lawsuit over a poor neighbor, 'and that's where I had the advantage of him. Then I had much better counsel than he, and there I had the advantage of him. And his family were sick while the suit was pending, so he couldn't attend to it, and there I had the advantage of him again. But then Brown is a very decent sort of a man after all.' 'Yes,' said his listener 'and there's where he has the advantage of you!'

A GENTLE husbandless creature in Illinois writes to a lawyer who advertised that he would provide companions for unmarried persons: 'My dear Lr.: This is to certify that I am a widow with thirteen children born, and have had three husbands, each of which died in piece in his own way. I have a small farm, and would take another husband yet, if I could find a young one; no old, bull-headed sardine need apply; he will not be taken in. Ten dollars will be given to you to produce the man.'

Threats of Assassination.

During the last few days, President Grant has received several letters threatening him with assassination if he did not withdraw the troops from Louisiana. Two of them were dated at Baltimore. This same city organized a movement to assassinate President Lincoln, and it is but natural that they should be foremost in a similar attempt upon the life of President Grant.

IN the Cafe Mulhouse, Paris, on the 19th of November, a man played a game of billiards with his nose. He bet that he would not miss more than 25 points in a count of 200; but he ran 330 without a miss.

EDEN.—Says the San Francisco *Chronicle* at Monte Vista, in Los Angelos county, the apple trees are fragrant with their white and pink bloom. So says the last paper received from that delightful semi-tropical region. Apple blossoms in December! Think of it and weep, ye New Yorkers and New Englanders, whose caves are fringed with icicles.

A LITTLE fellow broke out crying in a Boston school the other day, from sheer hunger, and it was found that the family to which he belonged had lived for several days on oatmeal mixed with a little water, while the night before they had actually made their supper from the contents of a neighbor's swill barrel.

A NEW Hampshire man recently made a fever some practical use to the world. He took thirteen eggs to bed with him and hatched nine chickens from them.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
50-6m 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. York.

Medicines.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson's, & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

James C. Williams,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
for medicinal purposes

SHOULDER BRACES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.

Also, Choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

JAMES C. WILLIAMS.

E. JOSEPH & BRO, FANCY GOODS, &c.

GLORIOUS NEWS TO THE PUBLIC.

E. JOSEPH & BRO.

Hereby notify their friends that they have again gone into the

CLOTHING BUSINESS,

And have the

Largest and Finest Stock of Entire New Goods

EVER BROUGHT TO BELLEFONTE.

ALSO A SPLENDID STOCK OF ALL KINDS

WINTER GOODS.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES.

A Large Lot of BROWN MUSLIN, per yard, fine, at	8½ cts
A very good BLEACHED MUSLIN at	11 cts
A good Lancaster GINGAM at	10 cts
3 spools of GOOD COTTON at	10 cts
1 DOZ. Largest CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON at	75 cts
3 pair LADIES' WHITE HOSE at	25 cts
4 pair MEN'S HALF HOSE at	25 c
1 Box Cloth-lined PAPER COLLARS, very good, at	20 cts
2 Gents White Linen HANDKERCHIEFS at	25 cts
10 Pieces of TOILET SOAP at	25 cts
Ladies' English White COTTON HOSE, per pair	25 cts
2 Large Pure LINEN TOWELS at	25 cts
1 DOZ. 1¼ yards long LINEN SHOE STRINGS at	5 cts
A GOOD FELT SKIRT	$1.25
DRAWERS AND SHIRTS, per set	75 cts
All Colors of WATERPROOF from	80 cts up
A CORSET good at	50 cts
A Full Line of SHAWLS	Cheap
A Full Line DRESS GOODS	Cheap
A yard TABLE-LINEN, very good, at	40 cts

LADIES FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

GIVE US A CALL!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS IN BLACK ALPACCAS,

We can give great bargains in these goods—have them at 25 cents and up.

WE HAVE REDUCED A FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS to 15 cts. To CLOSE THEM OUT

RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGING.
LADIES' TIES
WHITE ROUCHES & LACES

We also keep the finest kind of

Jewelry, Watches & Spectacles!

A STOCK OF MASON & HAMLIN'S PARLOR ORGANS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

17-tf E. JOSEPH & BRO.

S. A. BREW & SON, GROCERIES, &c.

S. A. BREW & SON,

SUCCESSOR TO FRYBERGER & MORAN,

GROCERS,

Next Door to the Post Office,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

WE will take all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods in our line.

WE have a nice lot of ELEGANT LAKE HERRING,—will sell them at cost to close out.

WE are making a specialty of the following goods from now, Sept. 1st, to Dec. 1st, 1874,

Breakfast Bacon,
Plain Meats,
Sugar Cured Shoulders,
Sugar Cured Ham,
Salt in Sacks and Barrels,
Floor Oil Cloth,
And Crockery Ware.

COME AND SEE OUR STORE.

34-tf S. A. BREW & SON.

Medical.

CALDWELL'S WINE AND IRON BITTERS

These celebrated Bitters are pure, safe and reliable; composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs with Citrate of Iron and pure native wine, made from the native grapes of California, the ingredients are choice, strengthening, purifying and life-giving medicinal agents, forming the most pleasant and healthy stimulating tonic and strengthening Bitters for improving the appetite giving tone and vital energy to the blood and system. For medicinal purposes, for family use, travelers, voyagers, etc., they cannot be surpassed.

These bitters are in an eminent degree strengthening, purifying, diuretic stimulating and nourishing to the whole system, giving new life and activity to every organ and part alike, without that ever recurring reaction that follows the use of most all other tonics and stimulants in the market. For

DYSPEPSIA,

AND ALL FORMS OF

INDIGESTION,
Sour Stomach,

RHEUMATISM,

SCROFULA,

AND ALL

Impurities of the Blood,

DROPSY,

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

GENERAL PROSTRATION,

AND NERVOUS HEADACHE

THEY HAVE NO RIVAL

AS A MORNING APPETIZER

No other Bitters in the universe can equal them. I lack space for detailing the availability of these Bitters, but will briefly state its general effects upon the human system, as follows:

It absolutely Purifies the Blood. It speedily corrects all morbid changes in the Blood. It equalizes the circulation of the Blood. It regulates the supply and quality of the blood. It prepares the Blood to furnish a proper support to all the vital properties. It enriches the constituents of the Blood upon which the vital energy of the system is dependent. It infuses the proper degree of animal heat to the system. It purges from the system the morbid humors which retard its natural functions. It imparts vitality and elasticity to every organ of the body. It corrects all derangements, however trivial, which are the first origin of Disease. It promotes the operation of the digestive organs. It improves the appetite and removes all disagreeable feeling after eating. It perfects digestion, rendering it natural and easy. It acts as a mild and cellicious stomachic. It elevates tendencies of all the vital forces. It strengthens the nervous chords and diffuses a calm throughout the nervous system. It destroys all putrid accumulations of the mind. It dispels darkness and languor. It banishes those clogs upon pleasure which produce gloom. It drives away those distressing symptoms which rob us of happiness. It revives the physical energies by infusing new life and power into the system. It fortifies the system against the dangers of malaria, fluctuations of the temperature, change in the climate, &c. In short, it prepares the system for the radical change to be wrought in its condition, and restores it to perfect health and natural vigor.

Caldwell's Cough Cure

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS,

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH,

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS,

DIPTHERIA, ASTHMA, and

THROAT & LUNG DISEASES GENERALLY

If you purchase a bottle of your druggist use it all, and if you make up your mind that you have not received a benefit corresponding with the price paid, return the empty bottle and he will pay you back your money and charge it to me on his books. Thus neither he or yourself will lose in the operation, and I assure you that it contains nothing that can be injurious in any case.

You are not purchasing it of me, a stranger, but of your druggist—a gentleman whom you know and can trust. He will furnish you the medicine on the terms I have mentioned; an absolute guarantee—not that I will cure in every case, but that you will be satisfied in the use of the remedy.

CALDWELL'S

MAGNETIC CHLOROLOID

FOR

MAN AND BEAST.

For Internal and External use, the Magnetic Chloroloid is the most wonderful medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of

HEADACHE,

Rheumatism, Cholic, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Cramps, Griping, Sprains, Bruises, Scalds, Sores, Concussion, Burns

Cholera Morbus,

Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhœa, Frosted Limbs, Dysentery, Eiptheria, Sore Throat,

SUNSTROKE,

CHILBLAINS, CORNS,

And Pains of all Kinds!

CALDWELL'S

LILY BALM

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE

COMPLEXION,

REMOVING

Freckles! Eruptions!
SUNBURN,
ROUGHNESS AND TAN!

If the face is disfigured with

Blotches, Pustules, Freckles,

TAN, SUNBURN, &c.

The Lily Balm will speedily remove the blemish and impart softness, transparancy, a roseate tinge and a pearl-like lustre to the complexion. It is utterly impossible to detect in the beauty it confers, the result of an artificial agent; the fresh and health-like tinge which it develops on the face, neck, hands and arms is unsurpassed by no other toilet article ever offered to the public.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON THE LABEL EACH BOTTLE.

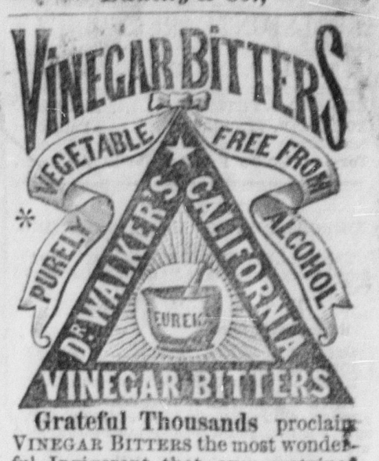
W. C. CALDWELL,

Proprietor and Manufacturer,

6-20- MEDINA, N. Y.

Dancley & Co.,

VINEGAR BITTERS



Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the Regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminities will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
7-1-3m-6v

THE

CHICAGO LEDGER.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

$1.50 PER ANNUM

Unexcelled by any Weekly Literary Publication, East or West.

CANVASSERS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN THE UNITED STATES.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,.....Proprietors

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...Editor
ROBERT P. TUTEN,.....Publisher.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

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FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

the following rates .

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

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1 inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
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Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, Proprietors. Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ!!!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office:

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine,	$4.00	$3.25
Scribner's Monthly,	4.00	3.25
St. Nicholas,	3.00	4.50
Peter's Musical Monthly,	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme,	4.00	5.00
Locke's National Monthly	1.00	2.80
American Farm Journal	1.00	2.60
Peterson's Journal	3.00	4.50
The Republic	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly	3.00	3.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly,	4.00	5.25
Harper's Bazar,	4.00	5.25
Forney's Press,	2.00	3.60
Toledo Weekly Blade,	2.00	3.50
Scientific American	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist	1.60	3.20

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Continued from the first page.

tions were ever given to any military officer in that State upon that subject prior to the occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officer or troops of the United States, with the organization of a State Legislature, or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the Government, is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case, not involving the rebellion or insurrection, where no interference by the authority of the General Government ought to be permitted, or can be justified. But there are circumstances connected with the late legislative imbroglio in Louisiana which seem to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in that matter. Knowing that they had been placed in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence, and aid in its suppression, the revolution was apparently, though, it is believed, not really, abandoned, and the cry of Federal usurpation and tyranny in Louisiana was renewed with redoubled energy. Troops had been sent to the State under the requisition of the Governor. As other disturbances seemed imminent, they were allowed to remain there to render the Executive such aid as might become necessary to enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable the moment Federal support should be withdrawn.

Prior to, and with a view to the late election in Louisiana, white men associated themselves together in armed bodies, called White Leagues, and at the same time threats were made in the Democratic journals of the State that the election should be carried against the Republicans at all hazards, which very naturally greatly alarmed the colored voters. By section eight of the act of February 28, 1871, it is made the duty of United States Marshals and their deputies, at polls where votes are cast for Representatives in Congress, to keep the peace and prevent any violation of the so called enforcement acts and other offenses against the laws of the United States. Upon a requisition of the Marshal of Louisiana, and in view of said armed organization and other portentous circumstances, I caused detachments of troops to be stationed in various localities of the State to aid him in the performance of his official duties, and aid in the enforcement of the State laws. The officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the Government for that purpose.

Each branch of a legislative assembly is the Judge of election and qualifications of its own members, but if a mob or a body of unauthorized persons seize and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner, and so prevent any organization by those legally returned as elected, it might become the duty of the State Executive to interpose if requested by a majority of the members elect, to suppress the disturbance, and enable the persons elected to organize the House. Any exercise of this power would be justifiable under the most extraordinary circumstances, and it would then be the duty of the Governor to call upon the constabulary, or, if necessary, the military force of the State. But with reference to Louisiana it is to be borne in mind that any attempt by the Governor to use the police force of that State at this time would have undoubtedly precipitated a bloody conflict with the White League as it did on the 14th of September. There is no doubt but the presence of the United States troops on this occasion prevented bloodshed and the loss of life. Both parties appear to have relied upon them as conservators of the public peace. The first call was made by the Democrats to remove the persons obnoxious to them from the legislative hall, and the second was from the Republicans to remove the persons who had usurped seats in the Legislature without legal certificates entitling them to seats, and in sufficient number to change the majority. Nobody was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature. That the Democratic majority of the house undertook to seize its organization by fraud and violence; that in this attempt they trampled the laws under foot; that they undertook to make persons, not returned as elected, members, so as to create a majority; that they acted under a preconcerted plan and under a false pretence, introduced into the hall men to support their pretentions, if necessary, and that conflict, disorder and riotous proceedings followed, are facts that seem to be well established. And I am credibly informed that these violent proceedings were a part of a premeditated plan to have the House organized in this way recognize what has been called the McEnery Senate, then to depose Governor Kellogg and so revolutionize the State Government.

Whether it was wrong for the Governor, at the request of the majority of members returned as elected to the House, to use such means as were in his power to defeat these lawless and revolutionary proceedings, is, perhaps, a debateable question. But it is quite certain that there would have been no trouble, if those who now complain of illegal interference had allowed the House to be organized in a lawful and regular manner. When those who inaugurate disorder and anarchy, disavow such proceedings, it will be time enough to condemn those who, by such means as they have, prevent the success of their lawless and desperate schemes.

Lieut. General Sheridan was requested be me to go to Louisiana to observe and report the situation there, and if in his opinion necessary, to assume the command, which he did on the 4th inst., after the Legislative disturbances had occurred, at nine o'clock P. M. a number of hours after the disturbances. No party motives nor prejudices can reasonably be imputed to him. But, honestly convinced by what he has seen and heard there, he has characterized the leaders of the White Leagues in severe terms and suggested a summary of the modes of procedue against them which, though they cannot be adopted, would, if legal, soon put an end to the troubles and disorder in that State. General Sheridan was looking at facts, and possibly, not thinking of proceedings which would be the only proper ones to pursue in time of peace, thought more of the utterly lawless condition of society surrounding him at the time of his dispatch, of what would prove a sure remedy. He never proposed to do an illegal act, nor expressed a determination to proceed beyond what the law in the future might authorize for the punishment of the atrocities which cannot be successfully denied.

It is a deplorable fact that political crimes and murder have been committed in Louisiana, which have gone unpunished, and which have been justified or apologized for, which must rest as a reproach upon the State and country long after the present generation has passed away. I have no desire to have United States troops interfere in the domestic concerns of Louisiana or any other State. On the 9th of December last, Governor Kellogg telegraphed to me his apprehensions that the White League intended to make another attack. Upon the same day, I made the following answer, since which no communication has been sent to him: "Your dispatch of this date just received. It is exceedingly unpalatable to use troops in anticipation of dangers. Let the State authorities be right, and then proceed with their duties without apprehension of danger. If they are then molested, the question will be determined whether the United States is able to maintain law and order within its limits or not."

I have deplored the necessity which seemed to make it my duty under the Constitution and laws to necessitate such interference. I have always refused, except where it seemed to be my imperative duty, to act in such a manner under the Constitution and laws of the United States. I have repeatedly and earnestly entreated the people of the South to live together in peace and obey the laws, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see reconciliation and tranquility every where prevail and thereby remove the necessity for the presence of troops among them. I regret, however, to say that this state of things does not exist, nor does its existence seem to be desired in certain localities; and as to those, it may be proper for me to say, that to the extent that Congress has conferred power on me to prevent it, neither Ku-Klux Klans, White Leagues, nor any other association using arms and violence to execute their unlawful purposes, can be permitted in any part of this country. Nor can I see with indifference Union men or Republicans ostracized, persecuted and murdered on account of their opinions, as they are in some localities.

I have heretofore urged the case of Louisiana upon the attention of Congress, and I cannot but think its inaction has been productive of great evil. To summarize: In September last an armed and organized body of men, in the support of candidates who had been put in nomination for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, at the November election in 1872, and who had been declared not elected by the Board of Canvassers, recognized by all the courts to which the question had been submitted, undertook to subvert and overthrow the State Government that had been recognized by me, in accordance with previous precedents. The recognized Governor was driven from the State House, and but for his finding shelter in the United States Custom House, in the capital of the State of which he was Governor, it is scarcely to be doubted that he would have been killed. When in the State House, before he had been driven to the Custom House, a call was made in accordance with the fourth section, fourth article of the Constitution of the United States for the aid of the General Government to suppress domestic violence. Under these circumstances, and in accordance with my sworn duties, my proclamation of the 15th of September, 1874, was issued.

This served to reinstate Governor Kellogg to his position nominally, but it cannot be claimed that the insurgents have to this day surrendered to the State authorities the arms belonging to the State, or that they have in any sense disarmed. On the contrary, it is known that the same armed organizations that existed on the 14th of September, 1874, in opposition to the recognized State government, still retain their organization, equipments and commanders, and can be called out at any hour to resist the State Government. Under these circumstances the same military force has been continued in Louisiana as was sent under the first call and under the same general instructions. I repeat, that the task assumed by the troops, is not a pleasant one to them; that the army is not composed of lawyers capable of judging at a moment's notice of just how far they can go in the maintenance of law and order; and that it was impossible to give specific instructions providing for all possible contingencies that might arise. The troops were bound to act upon the judgment of the commanding officers, upon each sudden contingency that arose, or wait for instructions, which could only reach them after the threatened wrongs had been committed which they were called on to prevent.

It should be recollected, too, that upon my recogaition of the Kellogg government, I reported the fact with the grounds of recognition to Congress, and asked that body to take action in the matter; otherwise, I should regard their silence as acquiescing in my course. No action has been taken by that body, and I have maintained the position marked out.

If error has been committed by the army in these matters, it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintenance of law, and the protection of life. Their bearing reflects credit on the soldiers, and if wrong has resulted the blame rests with the turbulent elements surrounding them.

I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave my duties perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana, giving assurance at the same time that whatever may be done by that body in the premises will be executed according to the spirit and letter of the law, without fear or favor, I herewith transmit copies of document containing more specific information as to the subject matter of the resolution.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, January 13, 1875.

Bleeding From Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1874.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit, in May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrage from the Lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouole remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs and am entirely free from Catarrh from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.

P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

—The January number of the *American Agriculturist* is at hand. This is one of the most valuable journals of its class published in the United States, if journal it may be called, for it has of late years seemed to grow above the dignity of a journal and might perhaps more properly be called a magazine. It is beautifully illustrated with many fine engravings and designs of incalculable value to the farmer. No wide-awake farmer who desires to be up with the times can afford to be without the *American Agriculturist* established in 1842, now in the thirty-fourth year of its existance. It has grown in excellence with advancing years until now it has come to be a standard work. Published by Orange Judd & Co., No. 245 Broadway, New York, at the low price of $1.50, which includes prepayment of postage.

Miss Clara Hale, of Harrisburg, went out gunning the other day and bagged sixteen partridges and three squirrels; and in the evening shot eight muskrats. Miss Hale is said to be a beautiful brunette about seventeen years old.

FINANCE [illegible] TRADE.

GOLD 112¼

Notwithstanding the current reports of the Eastern cities denote money in abundance and cheap, yet the middle classes have more difficulty in realizing than the same class have in the country towns. To those who can put up government bonds or their equivalent as collateral, money flows without stint. As to our local money market, it is said that our banks have a large amount on deposit for which they are anxious to find borrowers. They refuse the bulk of "country paper," but first class eastern paper is in demand. This accumulation of their deposits arises from the fact that the great competition between the banks for the deposits of the county stimulates them to offer high rates of interest payable on call. It is fair to say, however, that every depositor does not get interest on call—it is being paid to those who are sharp enough to demand it at the time of making the deposit. It is further asserted that interest on call is paid to those whose business the bank cannot afford to lose. It is said that the three banks of Bellefonte have now about one million dollars on deposit, special and regular. Out of this there are about two hundred thousand, or one fifth, loaned in the same community from which the deposits are gathered. The bankers having to pay interest for the greater part of what they hold, are compelled to loan it elsewhere for which they take great risks for high rates of interest, and thus our county is drained of the funds which justly belong to those who need them, at fair rates of interest. One of the worst features in this system of banking is, that there are plenty of people who loan their money to banks on call, when they should use it to pay their just debts, and force their creditors to lay out of their just dues, and borrow money at high rates of discount. We notice that the pernicioueness of this system of banking has been very strikingly illustrated by the recent failure of H. Clews & Co., New York, who, in their report of indebtedness, include in their list of unsecured credits, Messrs. J. C. Motz & Co., of Millheim, to the tune of $2,800,00. If our recollection serves us right, Messrs. Clews & Co. made a temporary suspension in the fall of 1873, but succeeded in getting started again, and very likely held the above deposit on the promise of a high rate of interest. Governor Hartranft referred to this system of banking in his last message, stigmatizing it as being pernicious and detrimental to our great industrial interests, for which he should receive the unqualified endorsement of every Pennsylvanian outside of the banking interests. Congress passed the Sherman Finance Bill over the combined opposition of the Democracy, and the President's message, accompanying his approval of the Finance Bill, attracts general attention, and meets with hearty approbation. His recommendation that the law of June 6, 1872, reducing the tariff ten per cent., be repealed, is in accord with the general sentiments of this community, as such a measure will serve the double purpose of increasing the revenue of the country and of stimulating business of manufacturers. The great contest now going on between the trunk lines of railroad for through freight has caused the price of transportation to be put so low that many western towns are nearer the seaboard than the interior towns of Pennsylvania, Bellefonte not excepted. We read that the price of grain in

Chicago, spring wheat, 85@85c; corn, 66c; oats, 52@53c.

Cleveland, No. 1 red wheat, $1.11.

Toledo, Wheat a shade lower. No. 2 white, $1.13½, amber $1.08; corn, dull and declining, high mixed, 70c; oats dull, 57@59c.

Baltimore, Wheat, Penna red, $1.15@1.18; other grades unchanged; corn, white southern, 80@84c, yellow, 80@83c; oats, 64@66c.

By making a comparison between Toledo and Baltimore it will be seen that freights from the former to the latter are very low, or there would be a greater difference in prices, inasmuch as Toledo attains her outlet at the seaboard.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 20, 1875.

WHEAT.—The usual apathy in the wheat market still continues. It was rumored on the street last week, that the buyers had put down the price to one dollar per bushel, but we failed to trace the report to any reliable source. It is said that the bulk of wheat now being delivered in the mills, is on storage, subject to future prices. Owing to the scarcity of money and the uncertainty of the future, we have no doubt that this decision on the part of the farmers is quite as satisfactory to the millers, if not more so, than if the grain was sold as delivered.

CORN comes forward slowly and holders are more loth to sell at current prices than they are to sell wheat; yet the supply is quite equal to the demand. The crop is not considered an average one, and some of it was late maturing which makes the letter of inferior quality. The varieties of yellow corn are much more salable than the red, and farmers should make a note of this fact.

RYE is in demand and sells readily at our quotations

OATS are quiet and unchanged.

HAY is in fair request, and we notice that some of the Bald Eagle farmers are coming in for a share of the high prices.

STRAW is scarce and sells readily as fast as offered.

BEEF.—There is very little offering. There seems to be no fixed price, in consequence of which the seller and buyer make prices when any is offered for sale.

PORK.—Pork is in somewhat more demand than beef, but prices are lower. 7@7¼ cts by the hog was the current price per pound on the street last week, which is about the same price as pork is selling in Iowa and Illinois at this time.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 05
Red wheat	1 05
Rye per bushel	90
Corn, ears	55
Corn, shelled	60
Oats	55
Clover seed, choice	5.50
Flour, retail per barrel	6.00
Flour, wholesale	5.50
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$25 00
Hay Mixed per ton	20 00
STRAW FOR GLASS WORKS.	
Oat straw for packing per ton	10 00
Wheat straw, short per ton	8 00
STRAW AT PAPER MILL.	
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	11 00
Short straw per ton	8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	8
Apples per bus	—
Peaches, dried, per	20
Cherries, dried, per lb	7
Beans per quart	12
Fresh Butter lb	30
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	22
Hams per lb	20
Bacon	12 & 14
Shoulders	—
Lard per lb	12½
Eggs per doz	25
Tallow, per pound	7
Rags	—
Potatoes per bushel	70
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	6c
Pork by the hog	8c

Philadelphia Market Report.

Monday, Jan. 18, 1875.

REMARKS—The movements in trade circles since our last have again been light, notwithstanding the abundance and cheapness of capital. The stock of goods throughout the South, West, and Southwest are never lower than at this period, but buyers come forward slowly, and there is a general disposition to continue the "hand to mouth" policy which has prevailed for a long time past. The new finance bill, which has passed by a large majority, has had comparatively little effect. There is a general opinion that money will continue cheap and abundant for some time to come. There is little change to record in the price of any description of goods, though at the close there was a trifle better feeling.

WHEAT—There is rather more offering, but the inquiry is restricted to choice grades of Red and Amber to meet the wants of the local millers. Prices of Spring are nominal. Sales of 35,000 bus good Penna. and Western Red at $1,18@1,21; 2,000 bus Western Amber at 1,20@1,23. Receipts for the week, 50,000 bus.

RYE—Comes forward slowly, but the demand is light. Sales of 1,000 bus Penna. at 90@95c, and 400 bus Jersey at 90c. Receipts for the week, 220 bus.

OATS—Are in good demand and prices well maintained. Sales of 20,000 bus Western White at 67@68c—the latter for choice; 5,700 bus do do, stained, at 66@68, and 3,400 bus light mixed at 65c. To-day 700 bus Delaware White sold at 67½c; 6,800 bus Western do at 67@68c, and 3,500 bus do do, arrive on private terms. Receipts for the week, 42,000 bus.

CORN—The foreign advices have been rather unfavorable and the demand has been limited. The receipts have been very moderate and prices hardly maintained. Sales of 28,000 bus Southern Penna. and Western Yellow at 82@84c, chiefly in the cars; 3,500 bus Western White at 81 cents; 30,000 Western high mixed at 83½@84 t. o. b.; 2,000 bus low mixed at 82c; and 60,000 bus Western do do on secret terms. To-day the market is closed more active, with sales of 5,000 bus Southern, Western and Pennsylvania Yellow at 82@83 cents; 2,000 bus do on secret terms, and 16,500 bus Western mixed at 83@85c. 28,800 bus were shipped to Liverpool per "Indiana" and 30,000 bus do per "Kenilworth." Receipts for the week, 85,000 bus.

SEEDS—Cloverseed of prime quality is in fair request, but the movement is restricted by the high stocks on hand. Sales, in lots, at 7@9¾c for inferior and good Penna., and 9¾@10c for fair and choice Western. Timothy is nominal at $2,00@2,05. Flaxseed commands $2.10 and is wanted.

—Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1875

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 1881, c	18¼	18⅝
" 5-20, c. '62, M. and N	14⅜	14⅝
" " " '64, " "	16⅛	16⅜
" " " '65, " "	17⅜	18⅛
" " " '65, J. and J	18⅛	18⅜
" " " '65, " "	18⅛	18⅜
" " " '68, " "	18	18⅜
" 10-40, coupon	15	15⅛
" Pacific 6's cy	17⅛	17⅜
New 5's, Reg. 1881	13⅞	14⅛
" " c. 1881	13⅞	14⅛
Gold	12⅜	12⅝
Silver	106	108
Pennsylvania	54⅛	54½
Reading	54	54⅛
Philadelphia & Erie	18	18⅛
Lehigh Navigation	49⅛	49⅜
" Valley	61	61⅛
United R. R. of N. J	130	130¼
Oil Creek	9⅛	9⅜
Northern Central	34½	35
Central Transportation	42½	42⅝
Nesquehoning	54½	55
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '80	101¼	102

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicans from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

DR. SCHENCK himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see DR. SCHENCK unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Dr. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

v7n1-4t-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD, RENOVATES AND INVIGORATES THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

Its Medical Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpatation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

WHAT IS VEGETINE?—It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetine. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your neighbor, friend, and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Vegetine for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other one medicine. WHY? VEGETINE WILL CURE THESE COMPLAINTS.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1869.

Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently, I followed on until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from eruptions. I have never enjoyed as good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of Vegetine. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the Vegetine's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER, Past Ag't Mich C. R. R.
3-4t 69 Washington St., Boston.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—No matter under what form of sickness you labor, there is one great truth you should keep in mind: All disease originates in an impure condition of the blood. Purify that, and the disease must depart; but you cannot purify the blood by the use of poisonous drugs, and exhaustive stimulants. The best Blood Purifier ever offered is Dr. Walker's famous Vinegar Bitters, compounded of simple herbs. 50-4t

WINTER is now fairly upon us, and the teams are hastening to the lumber woods in various parts of the country. Our advice to every man who goes to the woods, be he captain, cook, teamster, or any other man, is to take along a good stock of Johnsons' Anodyne Liniment and Parsons' Purgative Pills. Many months of labor (in the aggregate) may be saved by this precaution.

Bad enough to look and feel bad yourself but no excuse for having your horse look and feel badly, when for a small sum you can buy Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, which given in grain two or three times a week, will make him look and feel well.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REYNOLDS' HALL, BELLEFONTE.

POSITIVELY ONE DAY ONLY.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1875.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER.....MANAGER

The Great Original and Renowned

GEN. TOM THUMB & WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN.

Just returned to America after a Three Years Tour around the World, will appear in a variety of

FASCINATING PERFORMANCES,

Consisting of

SONGS, DUETS, DANCES, DIALOGUES, COMIC ACTS and LAUGHABLE SKETCHES.

At each Entertainment the Ladies will wear several NEW AND ELEGANT COSTUMES.

MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS, &c., as worn by them before the Potentates of the World.

Also, MAJOR NEWELL, the Skatorial Phenomenon, in his Astonishing Dance on Parlor Skates.

Popular Prices.

ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

CHILDREN, under 10 years.....15 cts
Reserved Seats.....50 cts
Children under 10 to Reserved Seats.....25 cts

Ladies and Children are considerately advised to attend the Day Exhibition, and thus avoid the crowd and confusion of the Evening Performance. 3-2t GEO. MITCHELL, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION!

Good Revolvers - $4.50

Single Shot Guns $3 to $12.00

Double Guns $8 to $150.00

Powder, Shot, Cartridges,

BREECH-LOADING & MUZZLE-LOADING

SHOT GUNS & RIFLES

at the lowest possible rates.

FIREARMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

SHOP ON HIGH STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THEODORE DESCHNER.

7-3-1y

THE BEST PAPER. TRY IT

POSTAGE FREE.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN now in its 30th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commenced January 4, 1875.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions with Beautiful Engravings of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers in all the various arts.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery and novel inventions.

ENGRAVINGS, illustrating Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and People of all Professions, will find the Scientific American useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College, Academy or School.

A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms $3 20 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to Clubs. Special circulars and Specimens sent free. May be had of all News Dealers,

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New Inventions examined and advice free. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions patented through this agency, with the name and residence of the patentee. Patents are often sold in part or whole to persons attracted to the invention by such notice. Send for pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining patents.

Address for the paper, or concerning patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y. Branch office cor. F and 7th Streets, Washington, D.C.

2-3t

JAPANESE PEAS, 200 BUSH. PER ACRE.

SOMETHING NEW.

☞ Farmers and Gardeners read this.

AGENTS WANTED.

These Peas have recently been brought to this country from Japan and prove to be the finest known for table use or for stock. They grow in the form of a bush from 3 to 5 feet high and do not require sticking. They yield from 1 quart to a gallon of Peas per bush. A package that will produce from 5 to 10 bushels of Peas with circulars giving terms to Agents and full directions as to time and manner of planting, will be sent, prepaid, to any one desiring to act as Agent, on receipt of 50 cents. The seed I offer are FRESH and GENUINE. this year's production. Now is the time to order, so you may be prepared for early planting.

Address L. L. OSMENT, Cleveland, Tenn.

Legal Notices.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 31st, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$341,120 57
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	24,750 00
Due from redeem'g and reserve agts.	27,610 20
" " National Banks	2,530 17
" " State Banks and Bankers	25,561 29
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	25,746 37
Premiums paid	25 58
Checks and other Cash Items	3,986 51
Bills of other National Banks	7,436 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g Nickel)	337 20
Legal Tender Notes	25,741 00
Redemption fund with U S Treasurer	4,375 00
Due from U S Treas. other than Redemption fund	1,000 00
	$590,220 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	45,000 00
Other undivided profits	1,856 15
National Bank Notes outstanding	87,500 00
Dividends unpaid	5,000 00
Individual Deposits	104,207 11
Time Certificates of Deposit	213,014 47
Due to other National Banks	31,061 94
" State Banks and Bankers	1,980 92
	$590,220 59

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
County of Centre }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 12th day of January, 1875.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, N. P

Correct Attest;

E. C. HUMES, }
ADAM HOY, } DIRECTORS.
J. A. BEAVER. }

3-3t

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable Henry Dopp, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 11th day of Dec., A. D. 1874, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Jan. next, being the 25th day of Jan., 1875, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 11th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord, 1874, and in the ninety-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

1-4t B. F. SHAFFER Sheriff.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD CO.—The Annual Meeting of the Stock Holders of this Company. will be held at their office in Philadelphia, on the third Monday, the 18th day of January, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other buisness.

JOHN H. WHEELER.
vol.6no.50.3t. Secretary.

NOTICE.—The stated annual meeting of the Building and Loan Association, will be held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., on Saturday, January 9th, 1875, at 7 o'clock, p. m., to elect officers to serve for the ensuing year.

WM. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

By virtue of an order of the Orpans' Court of Centre County, to the undersigned directed, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises at Pine Grove Mills, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23d, 1875,

at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described valuable property of John Archey, dec'd, viz.:

A trast of land situated in Ferguson twp., known as the residence of said John Archey, deceased, bounded on the west by land of T. F. Patton, on the south by land of Moses Thompson et al, on the east by land of Mrs. Archey, D. Eckle's estate and W. D. Ross, and on the north by the public road, containing Forty-two Acres more or les , thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other out buildings. Running water near the door; also one of the best orchards in the township.

All the crops in the ground reserved. Possessions given April 1. 1875.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JAMES DUNLAP,
T. F. PATTON,
1-3t Executors.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.—The will of Caroline C. Summy, late of Benner twp., having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

ANGELINE McBRIDE,
1-6t* Executrix.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre County to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrators of the estate of Hon. Samuel Strobeiker, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 19th day of January, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend and present their claims upon said funds. E. M. BLANCHARD
1-3t Auditor.

NOTICE is thereby given to owners of, and persons interested in Unseated Lands, in Centre county, that an appeal for the valuation and assessment of such lands, will be held at the Commissioners office, in Bellefonte, on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th days of February, 1875.

SAM'L GRAMLEY.
B. H. FORSTER, Clerk. A. C. HUNTON, J. S. HALL, Commissioners.
2-4t

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, Feb. 5, 1875, at one o'clock P. M., a certain lot of ground being along the turnpike and near Shiloh Church, in Benner twp., and about five miles from Bellefonte.

THE HOUSE, CARPENTER SHOP, STABLE, and other buildings thereon erected are all new and in first rate order. There is a large and excellent cistern, a variety of choice fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Daily mail may be had at the door. Church, school, college, and all the advantages and comforts near at hand, making it a desirable country home. Terms very easy.

ANGELINE McBRIDE,
2-4t Ex. of Caroline Summy, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Edward J. Hoath, late of Howard borough, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them for settlement.

NATHAN J. MITCELL,
3-6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Joseph Hinds, late of Gregg twp., deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM CRONOBLE, Adm'r.,
Zion, Centre Co., Pa.

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THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.
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RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 15th, 1874, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia	12,55 p. m		
" " " Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m		
" " " Williamsp't	9.15 p. m		
" "arr. at Lock Haven	10.20 p. m		
" " " Buffalo	9.00 p. m		
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11.55 p. m		
" " Harrisburg	4.25 a. m		
" " Williamsport	8,35 a. m		
" " Lock Haven	9,45 a. m		
" " Renovo	11,10 a. m		
" " arr. at Erie	8.05 p. m		
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia,	8.00 a. m		
" " " Harrisburg	1.25 p. m		
" " " Williamsport	6.20 p. m		
" " arr. at Lock Haven	7.50 p. m		
LOCK HAVEN Accom. leaves Harris'g	9.15 a m		
" " " " Wmsp't	2.05 p m		
" " " leaves Lock Haven	3.10 p m		

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven	6.40 a m
" " " Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisb'g	12.10 a. m
" " " Philadelphia	4.15 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie	11.20 a. m
" " " Renovo	8.25 p. m
" " " Lock Haven	9,45 p. m
" " " Williamsp't	10.50 p. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg	2.30 a. m
" " arr. at Phila	6.50 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Emporium	8.35 p. m
" " " Renover	10.40 p m
" " " Lock Haven	11.55 p m
" " " Willi-msport	1.10 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg	4.20 a m
" " " Philadelphia	8.05 a m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven	11 25 a m
" " " Williamsport	12.25 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg	4,00 p m
" " " Philade.phia	7.30 p m

Mail East connect east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S & M. S. R. W. and at Corry with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Erie Mail and Elmira Mail make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail A.M.	Mail P.M.	Exs. P.M.
Leave Tyrone	0	8 30	6 45	
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52	
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01	
Hannah	10	8 58	7 15	
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23	
Martha	17	9 13	7 33	
Julian	21	9 22	7 44	
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56	
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05	
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10	
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19	
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22	
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35	
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45	
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52	
Howard	40	10 38	9 02	
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 15	
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18	
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32	
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37	
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42	
RETURN.				
Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	3 15	
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21	
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 25	
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40	
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45	
Howard	15	10 38	4 00	
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09	
Curtin	21	10 54	4 15	
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25	
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38	
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41	
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50	
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54	
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04	
Julian	34	11 57	5 15	
Martha	38	12 08	5 26	
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 35	
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44	
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	5 58	
Vail	52	12 48	6 03	
East Tyrone	54	12 53	6 08	
Arrive Tyrone	59	1 00	6 15	

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10	A.M.	2 25	P.M.
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40		5 35	
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10		2 25	
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10	P.M.	5 10	

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intesection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F.	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F.	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F.	8 10	12 44	4 49
Nagny F.	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive.	8 50 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Harleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

Miscellaneous.

SHORT POSTPONEMENT—DAY FIXED—FULL DISTRIBUTION.
FIRST GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

MONTPELIER
Female Humane Associat'n
AT ALEXANDER, VA.
MARCH 29, 1875.

LIST OF GIFTS.

1 GRAND CASH GIFT		$100,000
1 GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
1 GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
10 CASH GIFTS,	$1,000 each	10,000
15 CASH GIFTS,	5,000 each	75,000
50 CASH GIFTS,	1,000 each	50,000
100 CASH GIFTS,	500 each	50,000
1,000 CASH GIFTS,	100 each	100,000
1,000 CASH GIFTS,	50 each	50,000
20,000 CASH GIFTS,	20 each	400,000
22,178 CASH GIFTS, amounting to		$1,000,000

NUMBER OF TICKETS, 100,000.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

WHOLE TICKETS	$20.00
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5½ TICKETS FOR	100.00

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GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, July 3, '74.

It affords me pleasure to say that I am well acquainted with a large number of the officers of the Montpelier Female Humane Association, who reside in the vicinity of my home, and I attest their intelligence and their worth and high reputation as gentlemen, as well as the public confidence, influence and substantial means literally represented among them.

JAMES L. KEMPER, Gov. Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 8, 1874.—* * * I commend them as gents of honor and integrity, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public. * * * R. W. HUGHES,
U. S. Judge East'n Dist. of Va.

Further references by permission: His Excellency Gilbert C. Walker, Ex-Governor of Va.; Hon. Robt. E. Withers, Lieut-Gov. of Va. and U. S. Senator elect; Senators and Members of Congress from Va.

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Miscellaneous.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

☞ NOTE.—We earnestly desire that this department of our paper shall be made as useful as possible to our Agricultural friends, and therefore extend a cordial invitation to all parties interested, to favor us with contributions. Individuals who have made useful experiments and yet do not feel competent to write them out in form for publication, if they will favor us with the results we will take pleasure in putting them in proper shape.

A Change in Front.

One fact is just as plain as the sunlight in day-time—there must be a complete and radical change in our farming and farm management, in the habits of business life, the leading pursuit of large numbers of our citizens, or inevitable disaster is sure to follow. Men must stick to the farm, young men who have left the farm for the city and town—must return to it, and engage in the business of farming, the production of food—or sure, and not very slow ruin will over take the country at large. Ride over our State and see the deserted farms, the unoccupied farm-houses, the old men engaged in carrying on their farms from actual necessity, because their boys are away to the cities; and reflect if this can continue to go on as it has been going on in the past, without endangering the vitality of our population, the very life of our business. The young men as soon as they come of age hasten to the cities to engage in what they falsely deem more lucrative business than farming—leaving the farms to be carried on by their fathers or to utter abandonment. As a consequence the business of the city is overdone, and in almost all branches of trades there is so close a competition that the profits are very light, and hundreds of small merchants in our cities and large towns are doing business which just allows both ends of the year to meet, and perhaps not that—and in order to accomplish it are forced to work harder, and make a longer day than any well to do farmer in Centre county. Besides, hundreds of young men, who have drifted to the cities and have not succeeded in finding legitimate business, have been drawn into dissipation, into profligacy, into idle habits, and rather than go back to the farm and make an honorable living, have taken the downward path, which has led many to degradation and ruin. Moreover, the great amount of suffering and misery which prevails in our cities and towns is the direct result of the evil to which we have alluded. There are not a sufficient number of producers of food. When men leave the farms and go into city business the become consumers, and not producers of food, they must have someting to eat, or be hungry and starve. If they are out of work, and are not earning the means to purchase food, want and distress must surely result. But upon farms, men who are industrious and willing to work are always sure of a good living. Our farmers are independent; there is no lack of food, and the untilled soil and the neglected farms call out for some one to grow food upon them to prevent human suffering. The balance and harmony which should exist between the city and the country, between productive labor and the products of the earth—is broken because of this great number who are leaving the farms for the stores, and shops, and saloons, and worse still, the loafing places and infamous dens of the city—and on account of this come suffering and want and idle habits and loss of character.

To those who meditate on the signs of the times, and the ways of the world—this subject is one that gives anxiety and alarm, and no intelligent person can realize it without feelings of deep concern. What must result if this exodus from the country, this diverting of productive labor from the farms to the non-productive business of the cities is not checked? Just this: an increase in the price of every article of food; the utter bankruptcy of hundreds of men doing a small business in towns and cities; the increase of idleness, vice and criminality; the increase of personal misery and human suffering in our large places, and the depletion of our country population. Our farms fertile, and with judicious management farming in Pennsylvania in any and every part of it, will pay good returns for the labor expended. At any rate men who engage in farming are sure of a good living, of comfort, of independence. The intercourse between the city and the country is now more direct and frequent than formerly, and whatever advantages in the way of lectures, books and means for intellectual and social culture centre in the city, is more readily transmitted—so to speak—to the country, and appropriated by the rural residents. Besides independence, our farmers possess the means of securing many luxuries and means of refinement and accomplishment. Young people in cities who suffer and are in want, feel all this—but are in many cases too proud to acknowledge it, and too proud to return to the work of the farm But they must do it, or our whole social fabric, our real existence will be threatened. There must be a changing of front in this matter, and it must begin soon. Reflect well young man, if you have any thoughts of seeking business in some of our cities—before deciding to add your personal influence to the disaster which seems inevitable. Stay on the farm, engage in useful productive labor, and thereby acquire independence and real happiness.

Caged Birds—How to Treat Them.

If you want a bird to love you, choose a bullfinch. His affection for his mistress is often so great as to cause his death if he be separated from her, and always makes him intensely jealous of all who share her regard with him. Their natural song is not musical, but they may be taught to whistle almost any melody by patiently reiterating it to them while they digest their food, which is rape or canary seed, with a little lettuce or apple. When moulting, they require hard eggs and bread crumbs, and a clove put into their water; and if they should mope or ruffle their plumage, scalded rape seed must be given for a few days.

If a clever bird is your fancy, get by all means a goldfinch. You can teach him to climb a little ladder, to pretend to be dead, to draw his own water, to sweep out his cage with a little broom, to ring a small bell for his food, and many other entertaining tricks, being of a restless, busy nature, he thoroughly enjoys. Goldfinches are *bon vivants*, and are subject to fits from overheating themselves. When these occur, dip the bird, head downward, in cold water, and put him on low diet for a few days and and he will readily recover.

Canaries are like flowers, they do not thrive unless their keepers love them. Nothing is more cruel than to keep birds and not to attend to them, and this if especially true of canaries. They do not live by seed and water alone, they crave equality, companionship and love. They ought, too, to be kept in pairs, for they have a great deal to say to each other that they cannot say to you and it is delightful to watch their gossippings and confidences.

Canaries love variety in their food, and if plenty of exercise be given to them they may safely be trusted with any thing they will eat. During moulting a few poppy seeds are excellent, and at all times a little branch of fir or pine seems to afford them the greatest pleasure. The little extra cleaning or trouble incurred by letting them have the use of one or more rooms is abundantly compensated by their love, their happiness and their companionship. Certainly those who pretend to entertain birds of any kind should be their friends and not jailors, for birds above all living creatures, were created to be glad.

Flowers at Windows.

During the cold and icy months of Winter, when the outside world of plants is wrapt in slumber, and the hills, valleys and streamlet banks look dreary and desolate, the attention of the observing and admiring wanderer is often attracted by a cheery window lined with flowers that thrive in their native but artificial sunny southern temperatures and sub-arctic latitudes. This summer scene in mid-winter gives a sprinkling of many happy moments and thoughts to those who love the beautiful in nature, and those who may apparently be indifferent to objects of this kind could not resist its general influence. It is good that we have so many among us who have such a love for flowers as to devote much of their time in preserving them. The first thought with them is not a vain one to get the admiration of the passer-by, but to enable their pretty and helpless pets to catch the rays of the morning sun They may never know, though, how they have been indirectly the means of sending many rays of purity to many a heart; for the beautiful and the good are never disassociated. There is something entirely unselfish in this. It is doing good without the expectation of any reward. The world cannot do without the good little influences. A millionaire may embody his wealth in a charitable institution, and the act is heralded over all lands; but a plant may grow into "a thing of beauty," and became "a joy forever," and the hand that planted and tended it may go to the tomb unnoticed. Whoever causes the budding of a flower is a public benefactor.

Whenever we see a window converted into a conservatory, we cannot help but think of the occupants of the room as being of a kind and cheerful disposition. It announces a welcome before the door is opened, and makes an innovation on the stiffness of formality. Character will display itself in the works and conduct of a person. It is extremely difficult for a bad man to play the hypocrite. And it is not only in conversation, correspondence or conduct through which thoughts and motives may be conveyed from one to the other, but the tangible things which have been shaped or arranged to subserve some purpose contain something which it is generally considered is only the mission of language to reveal. The planner is in the plan, the architect in the architecture, and the family in the style, condition and surroundings of the house. It seems anomalous for a heart without flowers to be at home where they beautify the house, yard or garden.

Comforts and Luxuries of the Farm.

There is a class of farmers who are living only to grasp more acres. Their farms can never be large enough, nor can their workmen or themselves ever do quite enough work. They cannot be satisfied with the income of a farm, nor could they be with that of any other business. But those who understand that the highest object of labor is not simply to make money, but to provide the largest amount of the means of improvement and innocent enjoyment that the world affords, can make the pursuit of agriculture furnish more luxuries that really contribute to our well-being than any other employment requiring an equal amount of capital. Their farms are not so large as to make slaves of themselves and sons, and their wives and daughters are not worn out with incessant drudgery. Their door-yards blossom with flowers, their tables are supplied with many varieties of well grown delicious fruit, their houses are made cheerful by the influence of books and music, and a taste for the pure and innocent enjoyments of life is developed in their children. Here and there a farmer's house exemplifies all the contentment and happiness possible to a race doomed to labor and disappointment.

ITEMS FOR HOUSEKEEPER.—Do everything in its proper time. Keep everything in its place. Always mend clothes before washing them.

Alum or vinegar is good to set colors of red, green or yellow.

A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out white spots.

Ribbons of any kind should be washed in cold soap suds and not rinsed.

If your flat irons are rough rub them with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

If you are buying a carpet for durability, choose small figures.

Scotch snuff put on the holes where crickets come out will destroy them.

PALPITATION.—This is caused by thick blood, or obstruction in the excretory organs. Bathe once a week at least, and keep the bowels free.

THE intuition of the Treasury girls serves them well in the counterfeit business, and Gen. Spinner, who has had twelve years' experience, in the work, says they are worth ten times as much as the men for such business. "A man always has a reason for counterfeit," says the General, "forty, may be, but he is wrong half the time. A woman never has a reason. She says 'tis counterfeit because it is counterfeit, and she's always right, thought she couldn't tell how she found out if she were to be hung for it."

WHAT is there in man so worthy of honor and reverence as this,—that he is capable of contemplating something higher than his own reason, more sublime than the whole universe; that spirit which alone is self-subsistent, from which all truth proceeds, without which is no truth.

VIRGINIA will soon own a great portion of the land by purchase for taxes, and the papers say that something must be done by the Legislature to lessen or abate taxes on land, or the State will soon be depopulated of able and willing laborers.

Prospectus.

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should always be used in conjunction with the Remedy for both incipient and obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa. Price $2.00 per bottle.

CHEROKEE CURE

for seminal weakness (spermatorrhœa), is a simple vegetable medicine that was used for many years in the practice of the physician who first gave the remedy to the public. It has effected cures that would scarcely be credited except on ocular evidence of the fact. Full directions, with pamphlet containing all particulars of symptoms, treatment, &c., accompany each bottle. Price $2.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

These Pill are prepared expressly for the cure of those irregularities to which ladies are subject, and will be found safe, reliable and effectual, for the cure of Suppression, Green Sickness, Pain in the Back, Hysteria, Sick Headache, &c., &c. Price $1.00 per box.

Heimstreet's Hair Restorative,

OR INIMITABLE HAIR COLORING.

NOT A DYE.—Heimstreet's "Hair Coloring is not a Dye, and its operation is not by any chemical effect, but by a natural restoration of the glands, thus giving the hair the color it originally had.

NATURALNESS.—When the hair is dyed, its color is leaden hued and unnatural, but when restored by HEIMSTREET'S HAIR COLORING, its appearance is so perfectly natural that no one can detect the use of any Restorative.

STAINLESS. — While the Restorative acts promptly on the hair, it leaves no stain or mark whatever on the skin. It is composed of ingredients that form a perfect dressing as well as a coloring, so that no oils, &c., are necessary.

THIS MOST EFFECTIVE of all the Hair Restorers is for sale by all druggists at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Numerous certificates from those who have used it are in the possession of the proprietors.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., New York.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., Wholesale Ag'ts, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.

PARK'S BALSAM

OR

WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

BALSAM.—Nothing is more soothing to the irritated membranes than the pure BALSAMS of which this medicine is composed.

WILD CHERRY.—The true bark of Wild Cherry is an unfailing specific for all throat and pectoral diseases.

TAR.—The wonderful healing properties of Tar when united with the other ingredients, render PARK'S BALSAM the most efficient Cough Medicine ever offered to the public.

CONSUMPTION. — The many cases of Consumption that have been cured justify us in the assertion that it is the very best medicine for that disease ever discovered.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

STEPHEN FISK, of New York, says his daughter had consumption, and terbucles had formed in her lungs. He was induced to try Park's Balsam, which effected a speedy cure.

T. EDWARD FLEET, of Brooklyn says, I think it is the best medicine for affections of the lungs I ever used.

G. S. FANCHER, of New York says, I feel fully persuaded that Park's Balsam has saved my life.

We have in our possession hundreds of certificates from others, and all of the same cheering import. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Address all orders to JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., 8 and 9 College Place, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors.

EGYPTIAN
Rat and Vermin Destroyer

FOR EXTERMINATING RATS, MICE, WATER BUGS, ROUCHES, RED ANTS, &c.

STRENGTH.—When a Rat tastes the Egyptian Destroyer, his death warrant is signed, sure. It cannot fail to kill. It also creates great thirst, and the rat will search for water out of doors, and not die in his hole, to cause a stench that cannot be got out.

ATTRACTIVENESS.—Rats are the shrewdest of vermin. It is hard to get them to eat poison. An ingredient in the Egyption Destroyer is a perfect bait, and they are attracted rather than freightened be it. "Rats (not children) cry for it.

KEEPING SOFT.—People know how the ordinary Rat Pastes dry up and become useless, causing annoyance and loss. The Egyptian Destroyer is fully warranted to keep soft, fresh and effective in any climate for years.

SURE DEATH.—The Egyptian Destroyer kills every time. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials are now in the hands of the proprietors, substantiating its great merits as the best preparation for destroying Vermin in the world. Be sure and ask for the "Egyptian," and take no other.

Put up in large glass bottles. Price, 25 cts. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., AGENTS, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.
METROPOLITAN MEDICINE CO., Sole Proprietors.
6-30-1y

HOLLOWAY'S
Pills and Ointment

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE GRAND PRINCIPLE that operates in these wonderful medicines is the power that they possess in purifying the turbid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

Both the ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bunions, Burns, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Fistula, Gout, Limbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Ring-Worms, Salt Rheums, Scalds, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Tetter, Ulcers, Venereal sores, Wounds of all kinds.

USE HOLLOWAY'S EXPECTORANT for the absolute cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest, and all affections of the Pulminary nature.

CAUTION.

Be careful and see that each bottle has the Holloway and Co. trade mark on it.

Price, 25cts., 62cts., and $1.00; great saving in buying large sizes.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., PROP'RS.
9 College Place, N. Y.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.
6-30-1y

THE VOICE OF MASONRY
AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, IS NOW IN ITS 13th YEAR. It contains a full account of all matters pertaining to craft, supplied by its large corps of able contributors, both at home and abroad, and is one of the best mediums of Masonic information. PRICE $2 PER YEAR, in advance, with Masonic Chromo, $2.50. Send 25 cents for sample copy

Address VOICE OF MASONARY,
No 183 West Monroe St Obicago Ill., and No. 8 College Place, or P.O. Box 1189 New York City
6-30-1y

MEDICAL.

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief space afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

Boots and Shoes.

LOUIS DOLL,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,
HIGH St., NEXT DOOR TO FELTY'S NEW BUILDING,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has removed his Store from Felty's building to a new building erected expressly for his own use adjoining his old stand, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.

Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. 5-29-1y

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger. 6-tf

W. & L. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
5-33-tf

BAKERIES.

H. D. YERGER'S
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE.

In the marble front of T. R. Reynolds, is really and truly the place to buy

BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, RAISIN NUTS AND CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

ICE CREAM

is a specialty and will be kept at al times and at all hours by him.

BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, NUTS, RAISINS, ORANGES, LEMONS, ICE CREAM, &c., &c., all sold by him at the most reasonable rates. Call and see him and rest assured that you will not be disappointed.

H. D. YERGER,
v6n15-1v Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.
v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

AMERICAN LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
ONLY
LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.
Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed,
Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA.
Penna. R. R. Office, Agnet, Bellefonte. 32-1y

Philadelphia Advertisements

CHAS. CAMBLOS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER, &C.,

☞ Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.

☞ Particular attention given to Investments. 48-1y

S. L. KIRK, SON & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

130 North Third Street, Corner of Cherry, PHILADELPHIA,

Have in store and offer for sale; at the lowest market prices, and on the most reasonable terms, a large and well assorted stock of GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, FISH, CHEESE, &c., selected with care in this, New York and Baltimore markets, to which the attention of Country Dealers is particularly requested. 13-1y

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE

1124 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WATCH

DEALERS & IMPORTERS.

Key and Stem Winding Watches, in Gold or Silver Cases,

FOR LADIES', CENTS & BOYS' WEAR.

An Immense Assortment

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Every Watch Guaranteed.

44-3m

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employedin the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centenial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia

FINE WATCHES & JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER & PLATED WARE,
PERUVIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

Pure stone and not glass. Warranted the best in the market.

GOLD HEADED CANES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired. Re-plating neatly done.

JOHN BOWMAN,
704 Arch Street,
44-2m Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale or To Let.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has on hand some first-class two-horse wagons which they will dispose of for cash.—They intend keeping on hand wagons of the most improved style and finish. Persons wishing a first class wagon will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. RIDER & SON,
6-8-tf Central City, Centre co., Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

A WIRE MILL AND SPIRAL SPRING FACTORY, together with an excellent

WATER POWER!

ALL NEW AND IN PERFECT ORDER!

Situate on Logan's Branch just above Valentine's Forges, about one-half mile from Bellefonte. Also as much land as may be desired for the use of said Factory. For sale or rent. TERMS EASY. Inquire of
CHAS. McCAFFERTY, Owner,
or A. O. Furst, Bellefonte, Pa.

☞ Two other water powers adjoining, unimproved, with land sufficient for any manufacturing purpose. 6-8-tf.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

A valuable farm containing 215 acres, situate within one mile of Milesburg, and three miles of Bellefonte, at the junction of the Bald Eagle Valley and Snow Shoe railroads, near the depot, Schools, Churches, Post office, Mills, etc. The lands are FREE from STONE, level, well fenced, and under a good state of cultivation. A valuable vein of

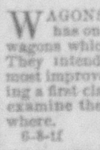
LIME STONE ROCK

is on the farm, and a village is growing up around it, which gives a fair prospect of an increase in value before long. The Philipsburg turnpike runs through it for a distance of ¾ of a mile rendering a large strip on each side available for house lots, from which the entire price of the farm might be realized, lots having sold heretofore for $100 apiece. The farm is well watered, having water in all the fields, good wells at the house and barn with pumps all in good order. There also are 50 acres of good

PINE AND OAK TIMBER.

The land has a southern exposure and is therefore very early. There are two houses on the farm, both facing the turnpike. One containing five rooms on the first floor with Hall and five on the second and back Kitchen, with room over-head. Connected with this house is a good log barn, ice house and other out buildings. On the other side of the road is the other house containing eight rooms with good barn and out buildings. This farm could be divided into two parts, and will be if purchasers so desire, making one containing 130 acres with the large house, and the other containing 36 acres with the small house. Terms easy. Inquire of James L. Sommerville, or R. T. Downing, or at the office of the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN. 38 tf.

ESSEX PIGS. ESSEX PIGS.



I now have a few GRADE PIGS to sell CHEAP. Several good

CHESTER AND GRADE SOWS.

In the future will keep only PURE BLOODS.

A few high grade ROASTERS, 50 to 100 lb. One or two PURE ESSEX; also, a new PRINDLE STEAMER. Have two, need only one. Order soon if you wish stock pigs.

A. S. TIPTON.
Curtin twp., Sept. 30, 1874. 22-tf

THE BEST DIALOGUE BOOK. To be sent post-paid for Twenty Cents. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, New York. 45-4t

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

All orders left with J. P. Gephart, at his office in the Conrad House, or at the Coal Yard, will receive prompt attention.

ALEXANDER & CO.

Hardware.

P. B. WILSON, THOMAS A. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

ELAINE

AS AN ILLUMINATOR.

WHY IT IS THE SAFEST.

ELAINE will not explode while burning in a lamp, nor in any other way, as it does not contain any of the explosive compounds so frequently met with in the ordinary oil for illuminating. A lamp, filled with ELAINE, if upset or accidently broken, will not explode or burn. There is no position in which you can put a lamp filled with ELAINE, for common use, in which it will explode. As no other illuminator has such advantages of safety, ELAINE IS CERTAINLY THE SAFEST FAMILY ILLUMINATING OIL KNOWN.

[Almost the same price as coal oil.]

All kinds of Builders' Hardware and Carriage Makers' Goods

COMPLETE SADDLER'S STOCK.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES,

guaranteed to be the best and the heaviest casting, largest oven &c.

Cashor short Credit, in no case to exceed three months.

37-tf WILSON & HICKS.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,
v6 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders for CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre co., Pa.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
FELTY'S BUILDING, HIGH ST.,
Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES.
v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, underclothing for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors he asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil, Hair Restoratives, Paper Collars, &c., constantly on hand. ja12'75-1y.

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-29-1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER!

THE undersigned adopts this method of informing his friend, and the people of Centre Co., that he is now located in the room adjoining the store of Harper Bros., on Spring St., where he is prepared to make and repair watches. He is solicitous of business and guarantees complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. Clocks watches and jewelry repaired upon the shortest notice. F. C. RICHARD,
v4n28-tf.

Blacksmithing.

JACOB SEIBERT,

BLACKSMITH,

REAR OF DUNCAN'S FOUNDRY, BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

EVERY description of Blacksmithing promptly in a workmanlike manner at l prices. 5-21-1y.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——The January term of court will convene next Monday.

——Joshua Beck is the gentleman who has become a partner in the Philipsburg *Journal*, with Mr. E. H. Ellsworth.

——Milesburg, this county, has but one more population than in 1865. Imagine its growth, at that rate, in a century!

——The ice stored here during the past week is the finest harvested for years. Nearly a foot thick and as clear as glass.

——The cold weather and the sleighing have held out with wonderful pertinancity for nearly three weeks but now both give signs of change.

LOST.—At the depot, the evening of the 12th, a large double black Cashmere shawl. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at this office.

——The Musical Convention at Zion, commenced on Saturday evening last and will close next Saturday evening, with a concert. Prof. G. C. Curns, the accomplished instructor, will give a fine entertainment on Saturday evening.

——The fact that the Bellefonte Gas Company, at their annual meeting, lowered the price of gas from $4.00 to $3.50 per thousand is a matter of congratulation all around. Let rents come down in the same proportion and the cry of hard times will weaken.

——On Wednesday evening, an old man by the name of Heldt, from Curwensville, Clearfield county, fell through the trustle work of the Clearfield bridge, killing himself. His body was not found for several days and was frozen through, so that the horrible task of thawing it out was necessary before an inquest could be held.

——The communication signed "D. H.," in reference to the cost of county institutes, which appeared in this paper three weeks ago, has been republished and commented upon in a dozen or more of our exchanges. We understand that our correspondent is collecting the various favorable and adverse opinions of the press, and will make them the basis of a future article on the subject, not forgetting the unkind remarks of Deputy State Superintendent, Henry Houck.

——On Saturday night the engineer of the express train, while passing through Philipsburg, observed a dwelling house on fire near the mills of Hoover, Harris & Co. By the light of the flames which issued from the roof and second story windows, he discovered that there was nobody stirring about the place. He immediately begun blowing the whistle and kept it up until the inmates of the burning house were aroused and thus, in all probility, saved them from involuntary cremation.

——The Bellefonte Gas Company, at the late annual election, was officered as follows: President, Mr. Robert Valentine; Secretary, E. M. Blanchard; Treasurer, John P. Harris; Superintendent, Mr. Robert McKnight. In speaking of the quality of the gas furnished our citizens, our contemporary over the way remarks, "the gas made here is equal to any in the country, and the rates about as low." Our opinion is, that there is no better gas made in either country or city, that is superior to that furnished by the Bellefonte Gas Company.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—Two lodges, of I. O. of O. F. were instituted in Penns Valley last week, by Mr. D. H. Parker, D. D. G. M. assisted by Messrs J. Smith Barnhart, L. G. Dom, and other Past Grands.

The lodge instituted at Boalsburg on Thursday evening is called Boalsburg Lodge No 895. They meet every Tuesday night. The elective officers are as follows:

Israel Osman, N. G.; John Myers, V. G.; Thomas McCormick, Sec,y; B. F. Taylor, Asst. Sec'y; Samuel Ishler, Treas; Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, was instituted Friday evening Jan. 15th. The regular night of meeting is fixed for Saturday evening. Officers elected were Henry P. Sankey, N. G.; Samuel S. Farner, V. G.; Joseph Gilliland, Sec'y; Daniel Brisbin, Asst. Sec'y; John J. Sankey, Treas.

——With reference to the proposed Public Library and Reading Room, everything is encouraging. A committee from the annual subscribers held a conference with the original donors in Council rooms on Thursday evening last. The committee reported about $1200.00 subscribed in five and ten dollar instalments. The amount raised was considered hardly adequate to pay the current annual expenses and the committee was given a week's time to increase the number of subscribers. Governor Curtin, in addition to his former generous donation, agreed to pay one hundred dollars per year for the next five years to defray the annual expenses of the association. Daniel Rhoads Esq., made in addition to his original donation and annual subscription, an additional subscription of twenty five dollars annually for the next five years. The other gentlemen present also made handsome additional subscriptions to the annual fund, but we did not learn the amounts and names with sufficient accuracy to give them here.

The original fund will be amply sufficient to furnish three rooms tastefully and comfortably and leave a considerable balance with which to purchase books. The amount subscribed on the annual list is about sufficient to defray the current expenses, and supply the reading room with daily and weekly papers from the principal cities of the United States, as well as with the leading magazines of this country and Europe. We are afraid that the almost unmeasurable benefits of this organization are not fully understood by the young men of Bellefonte, or they all would become subscribers forthwith. Do they understand that for five dollars per year, they are permitted the use of these pleasant apartments, day and evening, and be entitled to all the privileges and immunities, enjoyed by the most liberal contributor? Let them remember that for this annual fee of five dollars, they will have opportunity to see four or five New York daily papers, the leading dailies of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco and a score of others; the papers from all neighboring counties; the leading weekly, political and agricultural journals; as well about two dozen of the best magazines published in the world; and all this in addition to the advantages of a well selected and constantly increasing miscellaneous library. For any one man to supply himself for a year with the papers and periodicals (not to mention the library) that the payment of five dollars will give him access to, would cost him at least five hundreds dollars. Where can there be found a better investment? Every young man who has made up his mind that life is too short to fool away in idle and vicious employments will embrace an opportunity like this without coaxing. It don't matter much what trade, or business or line of action a young man has marked out for himself, if the work of his hands is not guided by an intelligent knowledge of his trade, he will always be found at the tail end of his clan. The young man who won't take hold of this opportunity for self-improvement is standing in his own light. The several subscription books of the different wards will be open, until Saturday evening, and are in the hands, respectively, of Mr. Isaac Mitchell for the North Ward; Mr. James L Sommerville for the South Ward; and James H. Rankin, Esq., for the West Ward.

——The Milesburg Musical Association will hold their second annual convention this week, commencing this (Wednesday) evening and closing with a concert of vocal and instrumental music on Friday evening next. The convention will be conducted by Messrs L. T. and Ira C. Eddy assisted by Prof. C. W. Rote of Clinton County. The organists are Misses Annie Watson and Lida McMeen. Of our native talent, our people are sufficiently well acquainted, to assure all of a delightful and profitable musical convention. Prof. Rote, of Clinton, who has agreed to be present during the entire time, is a gentleman with whom we are well acquainted, and it is a pleasure for us to say that he is one of the most accomplished musicians in this section of the State, and a vocalist whose rich, pure, pliable voice always delights. He has been a conductor of institutes and conventions for a number of years and possesses, in a rare degree, the faculty of getting everybody thoroughly aroused and interested, while his own repertoire of songs, are sure to be admired by all. All lovers of music should not fail to be present at the concert on Friday evening.

——At a late meeting of the Logan Fire Company, No. 1, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

H. D. Yerger, President; W. F. Carpenter, Vice President; W. B. Rankin, Sect.; Daniel McGinley, Treasurer; A. C. Corbin, Chief Director; F. S. Derr, 1st Ass't; Thos. Shaughency, 2nd Assistant; John Dawson, 3rd Assistant; J. C. Brackbill, 4th Ass't; James Hillibish and J. D. Sourbeck, Plugmen

W. B. RANKIN, Secertary.

—Mr. Geo. W. Thomas of the firm of Burnside & Thomas has returned from a long visit to Ohio, and, with his accomplished lady, has taken rooms at the Bush House.

——The drivers at the Eureka Coal Mines, Philipsburg, quit work on Tuesday, because one of their number had been discharged.

——Mr. W. V. Hughes, the successful contractor, proposes to build three new houses on the East end of Linn St. during the coming summer.

——The Fallon House at Lock Haven, has been purchased by Major John Smith of that city, and is, at present, closed for repairs. Mr. Jack Schuyler, Smith's son-in-law, will take charge of the house, when it is again opened.

——"Oh! your nose is as cold as ice," a Bellefonte father thought he heard his daughter exclaim the other evening. He walked in for an explanation, but the young fellow was at one end of the sofa and the girl at the other, while they both looked so innocent and unconscious that the old gentleman thought his ears had deceived him, and so retired from the scene without a word.

——If the Louisiana troubles continue long enough, and our over-the-way brethren, have an ordinary run of luck, they will no doubt show how every prominent Republican politician in the country may become the Centennial president. Last week they kindly explained how Speaker Blaine and Governor Hartranft, could have been elected to that high office and it wasn't a very good week for making presidents either.

——A stranger canvassed this place last week trying to get a club for a "good article of Philadelphia tea." We may next expect clubs for sugar, rice, beans, calico &c., when our merchants can shut up shop. Patronize home *Ex.* So say we. Patronize your neighbor. Were it not for your neighbors, how would you make a living? Buy your tea, sugar, rice, beans and all other groceries at home and be assured there is no place where you can get better qualities at lower prices, than at Seebler & Co's in the Bush House block.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE MEETING.—The standing committee of the Democracy was called to together by Chairman Morrison on Saturbay last. They met at one o'clock in one of the jury rooms of the Court house. The object of the meeting was to decide whether the delegates and instructions elected at the primaries last fall, were to constitute the nombating power in the convention shortly to be held to nominate a successor to the late Assemblyman Wolf, and, in case of Wallace's election to the U. S. Senate and resignation in the State Senate, to name Centre County's choice as his successor. In the meeting on Saturday, an effort was made to do two things: The friends of P. Gray Meek, Esq., wanted the delegates and instructions to remain unchanged. This would have given Mr Meek the nomination for the Senate, because a majority of the delegates had been instructed for him, last fall. To accomplish this end Mr. Meek published two weeks ago, a list of seven cases, which occurred within the last ten years, in which the County Convention had been called together under circumstances, as he claimed, entirely similar to the present. The other effort was made in the interest of Adam Hoy, Esq., who is the rival candidate for the Senatorship. They wanted a new election of delegates and instructions, claiming that if Mr. Meek were to be nominated at the next election, it would not be a just expression of the preferences of the party. After a considerable amount of discussion, a compromise was agreed upon. A resolution was adopted, deciding to have the Convention composed of the same delegates elected last fall; but that on the Saturday preceding the Convention, an election might be held in every election district, to vote instructions for both Assemblyman and Senator. This action although partaking of the nature of a compromise is claimed by Mr. Hoy's friends to be a tacit expression of the party in his favor. Should Mr. Wallace, however, in case of his election, refuse to resign before the 3rd of March, next, all this labor and contest may prove premature. The power at Harrisburg would hardly issue a writ of election to fill the place of a man who was occupying his seat and performing his duties, and thirty days after March 3rd would be most too late a period to hold a special election for the present session, anyhow. And if such should be the case under the ruling of the Committee on Saturday, another election for instructions would have to be held. We are not prepared to say what the law is, under the new Constitution, for such cases but one thing is certain, it is decidedly muddlesome for the Centre County Democracy at the present time. For Assembly, there are no Candidates on this side of the mountain, the member being conceded to Penns Valley. There are, however, enough of them in that fertil territory to enliven the dull times, Van Ormer, William Alexander, are fighting each other in Harris, while W. A. Murray of Haines has come out, it is alleged, to take the delegates of that township oway from Samuel Gilliland. At the same time B. F. Philipps of Aaronsburg, and a good many others are bringing themselves out in cards as "suitable candidates for Assembly."

——The Annual Conference of Messiah's Church of Centre Circuit, convened at Central City, on Saturday, the 26th of October last. A full delegation of between thirty and forty members was present. The Pastor, Rev. J. Zeigler, presided at the meeting. Reports from the six churches comprising the circuit, were handed in, showing an increasing interest in the cause: Their spirituality greatly heightened with more comprehensive views of the Word of God. Through the year a number were added to the various organizations, and eight applicants were baptized. During the three years and three months of the present Pastor's administration, over three thousand dollars worth of property has been added to the previous valuation. Sunday schools were vigorously carried on especially through the summer months; one appointment has kept up its school for nearly two years without cessation. Mr. Zeigler has again accepted a call from the Conference for the ensuing year, who being fully conscious of the failing health of him whom they highly esteem for his work's sake, have not only pledged him support to their utmost ability, but have granted him a vacation of six months beside. May God's blessing attend Pastor and people; and when the Messiah, who is now our Great High Priest in Heaven, shall receive his kingdom and shall reign, may they "also reign with him."—(2 Tim. 2: 12; Dan. 7: 27; Rev. 5: 10; 11: 15.)

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Please make the following corrections and explanations relative to the list of awards, at the late Fair:

HORSES FOR HEAVY DRAFT.

CLASS 2.—The note referring to the horses of Mr. John K. Runkle should read ten years instead of two.

Also the award to Austin Gramly should read for stallion instead of for gelding and $6, instead of $4.

CLASS 21.—Leather and its manufactures—The Committee for this class awarded the premium for the best set of single harness to No. 670, which was the No. of one of the entries of J. N. McClure & Son. The Committee further designated the set as "Gold mounted." it seems however that the harness of the Messrs McClure was not "Gold-mounted," and that the only set of this description was exhibited by Mr. James Schofield. By a letter from the member of the committee who wrote the report, I am informed that it was the intention of the Committee to award the premium to the "Gold-mounted" set. If so a mistake was made in the No. for which the committee alone is responsible. There is no ground for the supposition that any other errors occurred in this class.

CLASS 25.—Award for best brown bread should read Miss Tilly Clark instead of Miss Lillie Switzer.

CLASS 26.—Award for best specimen of Hair work should read Mrs. C. Iddings instead of Mrs. Alpha McEntire.

"A RIGHTEOUS MAN REGARDETH THE LIFE OF HIS BEAST."—At this season of the year when the banks of our streams are lined with ice so as to make approach for cattle difficult, it would be well to be assured that all cattle do get water, that are let at large, especially when they are let out to care for themselves. Dogs and cats also need attention. Dear Reader, think what suffering must be endured by many faithful and devoted animals when every region in their haunts are ice bound, and the streams mock their thirst, and man upon whom they are dependent fails to provide. A cat dependent upon the writer as a domistic favorite, called forth the above—evidently suffering from extreme thirst—she would raise herself on her hind feet and look wishfully at the pail containing water, on the top of a dresser; and when it was given to her, she drank a large quantity. A neighbor told me that no matter how often he went to the pump for water, a dog would come and lap up the drippings of the spout. Think on these things, and think of the heading of this article. Do Good.

——We learn from a subscriber, that during the severe weather of last week, a son of a man named Hoover, living near the Snow Shoe Intersection, was frozen to death. The boy's death gave rise to various rumors, one to the effect that he had been poisoned; but our informant, who is familiar with the facts, says that the family has been in a destitute condition all winter; that they have been fed, clothed and warmed by the charitable people of the neighborhood since last fall; and that a son, a sickly boy of perhaps twelve years, while returning from a neighbor's where he had been for food, was so badly frozen that, with the poor treatment which he received, and the absence of medical aid, he died. This is a sad case and should be a warning to all christian people, not to let the needy suffer, while they have enough and to spare.

—The celebrated Irish pulpit orator, Rev. Thomas Guard, will lecture in the Court House on the 4th of February.

ANOTHER RAID ON THE M. E. PARSONAGE AT PORT MATILDA.—A dead porker hurled at the *innocent parson* this time. John Copenhaver did it. By the way, this same John Copenhaver is one of the cleverest men in all the county. It is a great pity that John is engaged in a business which makes him the instrument, in spite of his cleverness, of doing more harm than any fifty men in Taylor township. May the good Lord put it into his heart to quit speedily and forever the whiskey business. May he be soundly converted to God, and become tentold more efficient as an instrument in doing good than he has been in doing harm. God bless his christian wife and the family. Thus prayeth the pastor who has shared the kindness and hospitality of this family again and again.

J. G.

——The Treasurer of the Centre County Agricultural Society desires to acknowlede the *full* list of *donations* of money premiums awarded at the late fair of the society. The greater portion of the amount below mentioned was expressly donated; the balance it is presumed was so intended, not having been called for within the period limited therefor. Some of the recipients of premiums donated a portion of the same to the society, others, the entire amount awarded. The names of the donors are as follows, viz:

Joseph Alexander, A. Baum, Joseph Baker & Son, H. F. Bartlet, Mrs. H. F. Bartlet, Mrs. George A Bayard, Mrs. Priscilla Bell, Miss Susan Bolan, Miss Anna Dale, W. B. Eckley, D. C. Grove, Sam'l Gilliland, Henry Gephart, Graham & Son, Hezekiah Hoy, Michael Confer, Adam Hoy, Rev R Crittenden, A Horkheimer, John T Carner, W M Holmes, Mrs Rebecca B. Curtin, Mrs Adam Hoy, Miss Libbie Clark, Miss Mary Hanson, Mrs H M Chambers, Miss Myra Humes, George Dale, Miss Julia Hale, W J Dale, Miss Laura C Hale, Christian Dale, sr., Miss Mary Hale, Mrs M B Harris Miss Ohnmacht, J H Keller, George L. Peters, Michael Kelley, Solomon Fick, Keller & Ludwig, T. B. Rupert, Charles Knott, A J Swartz, Mrs Emma Klinger, Adam Swartz, sr., Mrs Mattie L Kennedy, A D. Swartz, S. B Leathers, Wm Shortlidge, James Schofield, C. W. Lambert, Miss Mary Sweitzer, Mrs Anna Lytle, Isaac Tressler, Martin McGowan, D & R Underwood, Prof J Y McKee, A. S. Valentine, J. H. McClure & Son, Mrs R B Valentine, Abram V Miller, Mrs Geo Valentine, William P Mitchell, Miss Caroline Valentine, Mrs. Carolone Montgomery, Miss Emily Valentine, Miss Marian L Milliken, J A Woodward, Miss Clara V Milliken, Mrs John A Woodward, Miss Lizzie Morrison, Mrs William P Wilson, Miss Kate McMinn, Mrs John A Weaver, Hunter Neill, James Zimmerman, Mrs Wyman, Central Experimental Farm per W C Hoey, Supt, E. G. Osmer, State College, Mrs E. G. Osmer.

The sum of these donations amounts to $277 50, and has very materially aided in freeing the society from the pecuniary embarrassment incident to the unfavorable weather and lessened attendance of last year's exhibition.

For the REPUBLICAN.

HOW BALD EAGLE SURPRISES HER MINISTER.—Some of your readers may be interested in the doings of a people not very far removed from them. At last, they invite the minister, Rev. J. V. Hughes and his family to take tea with a distant neighbor. Then, as evening shadows gather round the village of Unionville, merry-hearted groups, carrying baskets, wend their way to the parsonage and take possession of it. Rooms are warmed, lamps are lit, and all eagerly await the arrival of friends from Port Matilda and Martha. Soon the heavy laden sleds appear in sight and deposit their happy freight. The table is spread with an abundance of "good things," an odor of steaming coffee pervades the house, and soon all is ready for the home coming of the pastor. They have not long to wait. For a moment the minister stands without, glancing innocently at the darkened house, then opens the door to find bright faces peering from every nook and corner—more than eighty persons waiting to clasp hands and bid him welcome. At once he realized that it was a "surprise party," was glad to see his people, entered into the spirit of the occasion, and enjoyed it heartily. After all had partaken of the supper, the minister was invited to the cellar to show some one where to place potatoes. There another surprise awaited him. It gradually dawned on his mind that there was a great deal more in that cellar than he was accustomed to see there. Wherever his eye fell it rested upon substantial tokens of his people's love and good will. Here were hams which he was kindly advised would need salting right away; suasages, beef, lard, flour, vegetables, groceries, pickles, canned fruits, etc. Indeed, everything that suggested itself to kind and generous hearts. The evening passed quickly and pleasantly; those who had far to go were anxious to be on the way. So after a short prayer by the pastor, they separated, returning with empty baskets and lighter loads, but well satisfied that their efforts to please were appreciated, and the bond between pastor and people more closely rivited than ever.

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LOST.—On Saturday, January 2nd about noon, either in Bellefonte or on the road leading from Bellefonte to the State College, a new, dark-blue beaver frock coat, suitable for a good sized man. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. tf.

——List of Unclaimed Letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office Jan. 18, 1875.

Thos. Duey, Jane Eckenroth, John Elmore, Jacob Foust, Samuel Getty-2, Joseph Hawkins, Adelaide Hughes, V. S. Hughes, Francis Jones, Obey Kelley, Sadie McLaughlin, J. B. Mattern, Miss Clara C. Meese, Samuel J. McDowell-2, Reuben Miller, Charlie Moore, Jack Moldbens, John H. Neely, Wilson W. Potter, James Quinn, Miss Mary Rapp, Mrs. Caroline Rider, John C. Shreffs, Herbert Williams, Brady B. Wise.

For the REPUBLICAN.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Penn. State College—Lecture by Prof. Collier.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15th, 1875.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Two events have transpired in this city during this week which have a special interest for your readers. On the 13th, the Trustees of the State College, located in your county, met here to transact business pertaining to the institution. Their session lasted throughout the day, and many items coming up in regular order, or specially presented by President Calder, were considered and determined. The Treasurer's report showed a reduction of the floating debt to the extent of $8000, and gave other satisfactory evidences of the steadily improving financial condition of the college. A petition from the students was presented, in which they requested a modification of the labor rule existing in the institution. All students below the junior class are required to engage in labor ten hours each week. Heretofore this labor has been performed chiefly upon the farm, even though the student were not in the agricultural course. In the petition presented to the board it was asked that students be allowed to work in that department of labor which will contribute most to their several pursuits, and which will best enable them to combine useful practice with theory. After mature deliberation the trustees, by an unanimous vote, granted the request, and subsequently passed a very complimentary resolution concerning the matter and the manner of the petition.

Last night Prof. Collier, professor of Chemistry and Physics in the State College, delivered a most excellent lecture upon "Light and Heat." The Grand Opera House was filled by the most intelligent and respectable people of the city, together with many members of the legislature; and all were delighted and profited by the entertainment presented to them. The Prof. was, as usual, very successful in the numerous experiments which he attempted, while his remarks were instructive and often eloquent. The impression which he made was highly favorable; the delight of his auditors being often expressed by hearty applause, and many arrived at the close of the entertainment to seek an introduction and to assure him of the pleasure which he had afforded them.

We think the friends of the college have good grounds for satisfaction in its present condition, and are justified in the belief that a future of popularity and usefulness is before it.

Yours truly,

HARRIS.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.—Three years ago Dr. Boshee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States from Germany for the cure of Coughs, severe Colds settled on the breast, Consumption and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. No medicine ever had such a success, 300,000 sample bottles have been distributed every year for three years by druggists in all parts of the United States, and nearly 1000 letters from druggists are now on our files, saying that no other preparation in their stores sells as well, and gives such excellent satisfaction. All we ask is for you to go to your druggist, F. Potts Green, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it; regular size 75 cents.

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——Dr. Calder, President of the State College, at the request of Rev. Smyser, occupied the pulpit of the M. E. Church on Sunday morning last, and preached a sermon on the missionery work in China. Having been in the mission work there for a number of years, and being conversant with their language, customs, religious beliefs and manner of living, the great work of the christian missions, planted here and there through that great kingdom, was rendered doubly interesting by the Doctor's graphic descriptions and startling statements. The Reverend gentleman also attended the missionery anniversary of the Sabbath school in the afternoon, and exhibited a number of curiosities brought from the land of the celestials, among them idols, images, and other sacred articles.

—D. S. Dunham, formerly of this place, had three ribs broken and was otherwise injured by a fall, while working in the paint shops of the Altoona Car Works, last Wednesday morning.

MARRIED

In Pine Grove, Jan. 7th, by Rev. M. G. Earhart, Mr. Samuel A. Dunlap and Miss LIZZIE R. Gummo.

On Dec. 10th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. M. Memminger, Mr. S. Pease and Miss Jennie Brooks, of Centre Co., Pa.

STRAYED.—Came upon the premises of the subscriber in Snow Shoe twp., about Dec. 1, 1874, a two year old steer, red with some white on the belly. No marks of any kind upon him. Short horns and quite thick. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. TAYLOR GUNSALLUS.

2-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The will of John Mayes, deceased, late of Harris twp., having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE WASSON,

2-3t* Executor.